SMITHFIELD

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SMITHFIELD, VA.

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" "

do all in our power to help and protect this book. With careful reading, you will find, that it is a correct and splendid history of the early days of our county - and if preserved, will make a splendid reference book, for our children's children.

June 1, 1938

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"Index," on next page

Index

	Page
Bacon's castle —	5-37- 45
Brick church (The old)-	27-55- 91-121
Court House at Smithfield (The old)—	87
Ham Industry (The)-	79- 84-97- 131
Isle of Wight Co., (History of)-	132
Longfellow, (An appreciation)—	15
Masonic Hall (The old) —	52
Peanut Industry (The)—	21-59- 64-125
Revolutionary Elm (The)—	34
Smith, Captain John —	145
Smithfield, (History of)—	116-140
Trees —	101-104-110

Name Elizabeth Wilson Date 1907 5

Grade Tenth Age 17

Bacon's Castle.

Across the James River nine miles from Jamestown and eleven miles from Smithfield stands Bacon's Castle. The name of Nathaniel Bacon has been so long associated with this old place, that many people have an idea that it was once his home or that he had something to do with its erection. This is not true. The Castle acquired its name in this way: in 1676 during the Rebellion some of Bacon's followers made a stand there. The owner of the house during the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Rebellion was one of Berkeley's friends. He was compelled to flee and the house was seized and held by men under William Rokeings with Robert Burgess for Lieutenant. These men after the Rebellion were tried in Surry County for "spoilage of furniture" and "pillage of cellar". The last gun of Bacon's Rebellion is said to have been fried from the port hole in the attic and since then the name of the house has been "Bacon's Castle"

From the records at Surry Court and in the hands of the owner, this house, with the exception of the Spanish missions, is the oldest brick building in the United States, that now stands as it was first built.

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

The old part — that is the part to the left from the front door — was built in 1660. The right wing was added in 1830.

When the Castle proper was built it was called the Manor Plantation. The builder was ~~Arthur~~ Allen, who came to Virginia in 1649 and took out a patent of two hundred acres of land. His son ~~Arthur~~ Allen Jr., who was Burgess from Surry County and speaker of the House of Burgesses, inherited it. He married Katherine, daughter of Laurence Baker, who must have been living in the Castle during the Rebellion. At Major Allen's death the Castle descended to his son, James, who in turn bequeathed it to his sister,

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Katherine. Her son Allen Cooke inherited it. This Allen Cooke willed it to Ann Hunt Brady, who bequeathed it to her daughter Indiana Allen Robinson. From the Robinsons the Castle was bought by the Hankins family. In 1877 Wm A. Warren purchased it and gave the place as a wedding gift to his son, Charles Walker Warren, who now lives there.

Unlike many other old places, this estate has been well kept and is now interesting both for its age and beauty.

The Castle is not colonial. It was built a century before this style was introduced and instead it is built as if for defense, with thick walls

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

and with a side flight of steps for entrance, to a narrow balconied porch. There are eight rooms in the old part of the house. The old state apartment is the room to the extreme left. This is now a bed room called the "red room". In this the rafters form a cross in the ceiling and are upheld by a hand-carved post. There and the deep-set windows, having fifteen panes to a window, the wainscoting and last but not least, the closet, which more than anything else shows its age, give us a good example of a very early style of building. In the closet the old plastering is crumbling, showing the bricks, and the thickness of the wall itself, from the room to the closet forms

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

a passage into the closet two and a half or three feet long

In the dinning room across the hall the same features are prominent. The post has been taken out, but we find the deep-set windows and wainscoting. This room is furnished with old mahogany and the mantel piece and wall are decorated with old blue china-ware. Among the collection of old china in the mahogany side-board is a piece of Syntax china, with the Doctor and his friends watching the death of Punch, the family horse. On the wall is an old

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the grandmother of the present hostess.

From the hall a winding stair leads from the first to the third floor. On the second floor the rooms are of the same order as those on the first. This floor however is made interesting by the love letters on the window panes, written by the husband of the heiress, Indiana Allen Robinson. In the room over the "red room" on the front window pane one of the letters reads:

"On the 10th day of August 1837, we were married dearest Nan, and many a happy day have we seen since then, have we not sweet Nan? Your husband, dearest owes you much-much-and he neither wants the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

feeling to appreciate, nor lacks the sense of gratitude to acknowledge the blessings you have showered upon him. God bless you my own.

Jan. 1, 1841.

Forever I. A. R. United
R. E. R."

On the third story nothing has been changed and in the warped floors and crumbling plastering age reveals itself plainly. In the room above the "red room" the wall slopes more than half way to the floor. The beams of the roof are pegged together with great wooden pegs; the few nails visible are home hammered. The plastering in the gable end swells to make an immense fireplace, on either side of

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

which are windows of Gothic stylee. Around the sides of the room are cuddy holes and hiding places, where refugees are supposed to have hidden. These hiding places testify that the castle was made for defense as well as the port hole in the small rather long room next it. This port hole, which faces front, is now filled with stained glass, which has about five hundred names scratched on it.

The Castle has its "haunts" and ghosts, also ghost lights called the "Castle lights". The "Castle lights" are seen often in and around the house and they form a perpetual guard to the Castle and grounds. There, treasures

Name ..... Date .....

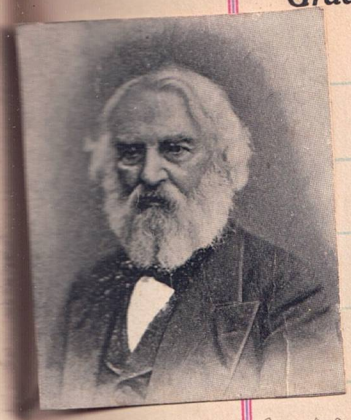
Grade ..... Age .....

are always safe from the superstitious negroes. No negro on the land would dare disturb the castle "haants"

End.

Name Carrie Libby Date 1901

Grade Tenth Age 15



An Appreciation of Longfellow as a Poet.

We shall think rightly of Longfellow's poetry if we remember what it was to the American people of his time.

We had had no great poets before him and in a certain sense he was as much a Discoverer as any man of history. It was he who discovered the poetry of America; it was he who taught us to look for poetry not only in foreign countries but also at home. It has been said that he was a discoverer of all that is beautiful in everyday life.

He was not only a discoverer, he was an educator; he attuned the minds of our people to the beautiful and the ideal. His works are usually read in school before the minds of the Children have been shaped; it is then that their tastes are easily moulded. Later when we read

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

deeper and more passionate poetry we still think of the graciousness and the beauty of Longfellow's poems.

Longfellow introduces to us the romance of foreign lands and olden times. But have we not always known that distant lands were strange lands and that olden times were good times? We need little persuasion to find beauty and delight and charm in old castles, legends and monkish traditions. Longfellow goes further than this; he shows us the poetry in our own land and even in our own time. It is in this that he excels all other American poets. A loyal American, he could not, as a true poet always be content with the romance of foreign lands; being an American the romance and beauty of his own country appealed to him. He seems to be american not only in his poetry but also in his quiet humor; in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

his love of all that is sane and wholesome, and his appreciation of what is beautiful. These sum up the things which we like to think belong to the American ideal.

It is an unwritten law of the poets, that their poetry shall be their religion, but Longfellow did not hold with this law. He was an attendent at Church and all his limitations are said to arise from his orthodoxy. It never seems to have occured to him that a poet is no less a teacher than the Divine. He was far too humble to think of that.

Longfellow, although he appeals to the intellectual, does not appeal to their intellect. His appeal is to the feelings and emotions. This is the reason that he is the favorite poet of all children and most women.

Critics have tried to make light of his poems but the people continue to read them. Something in the grace-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

ful flowing verses has the power to touch the heart.

He walked with men with no sense of lowering the aims of his life or the standard of his art. In his quiet way he had the courage and clear judgement of a born poet who believes that native gift is a better guide than professional maxims. He was a scholar in a real if not in the highest sense, but he was refreshingly free from the pose of scholarship and the limitations of its purely professional point of view.

In the following stanza as he himself has best expressed what his poetry is to us.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Come, read to me some poem,
Some simple and heart felt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the bards sublime,
Whose distant footsteps echo
Through the corridors of Time.

For, like strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's endless toil and endeavor;
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humble poet,
Whose songs gushed from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of Summer
Or tears from the eyelids start;

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Such songs have the power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Name Mittie Batten. Date March, 1907.

Grade Tenth. Age 15.

Peanuts.

It has been claimed that Asia and Africa were the original homes of the peanut, but, however true this may be, it has been brought nearer to perfection in Virginia than elsewhere. It is unknown to us how the seed were first brought to this country, or when they were brought, but we have evidence that a few peanuts were grown in Virginia as early as 1850. The cultivation increased until 1861. For some time thereafter, but few were raised, because of the Civil War, which retarded the growth of all the industries of the country. From the close of the war, the peanut industry has steadily and rapidly increased in this country until now the peanut crop of Virginia, and North Carolina amounts to about 9,000,000 bushels a year.

No foreign peanuts were brought into this country until about seven years ago, when a few were imported from Japan. These nuts have not the qualities of those grown in Vir-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

ginia, and are only used as substitutes when prices are high. The demand for peanuts in this country is rapidly increasing, and since more are consumed than are raised, they have to be imported from other sections of the United States and Canada.

It takes the peanut a long time to mature, and become eatable, and for this reason, it has to be planted in the early part of the year, so that it may be harvested before the winter. Most of the peanuts in this country are planted in May. The industry is carried on in this way: the nuts are first shelled and then picked over to take out the "saps", and those that are thought to be worthless. After all this has been done, they are ready to be planted. The rows that they are planted in are about two and a half feet apart. The running peas sometimes cover this entire space of ground, and nothing can be seen except green vines, unless you see the peanuts when they are in bloom, and then the small orange-colored blossoms add much

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

beauty to the mass of green leaves. The bunch peanut does not spread, but grows upward in a bunch, as the name signifies, and it produces a much larger peanut than the running vine.

The harvesting time is in October, and the nuts are then dug out of the ground, and the soil shaken away from them. As they are very wet when first dug, they are left for a day or two in small piles on the ground to dry. Afterwards they are put in shocks in the field, so that they may become thoroughly dry.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

They are left standing in the field for about three weeks, after which time, the nuts are stripped from the vines, mostly by hand,

and are then put into four bushel bags, and sold to the factories. Here they undergo many processes, and are cleaned, and gotten ready to be shipped to all parts of the world.

Most of the peanuts are sold in bulk in the shell. They are then retailed from peanut stands, and by peddlers on the streets. Although most of the peanuts are sold in the shell, many shelled peanuts are also sold. These are used in making peanut candy, in the manufacture of peanut butter, and for salting purposes.

There is little waste of the peanut crop in this country. After the peanuts are dug, and picked off, the hogs are turned into the field

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

to get the scattered nuts, which are excellent food for them. The vines are used as food for cattle and horses, after the nuts have been stripped from them, and the shells and trash peanuts from the factories are given to the hogs, the shells being used as bedding, and the peanuts for food. All things considered, the peanut industry is the most important, and the most profitable of any carried on in Virginia.

Several years after the war, the peanuts raised in Virginia were shipped to various parts of the United States just as they were packed by the farmers. Some of the growers took out all the "sapse", and got all the soil from them, but the majority of them sold their peanuts with the soil, and the inferior nuts in them. This caused the price to lower, and it was decided that some way must be found by which to clean them better. This led to the beginning of peanut factories. The machinery of the first factories was cumbrous and awkward, but new inventions have been made from time to time

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

and now these factories have reached a high state of perfection, Among these is the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company in Smithfield, one of the largest peanut plants in the world.

Name Virginia Edwards. Date March 26.

Grade Eighth. Age 13 years.

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Name Virginia Edwards. Date March 26.

Grade Eighth. Age 13 years.

"The Old Brick Church."

About four and a half miles from Smithfield on the road to Suffolk, stands the "Old Brick Church", the oldest Protestant church in America. It was built in the reign of Charles the first in 1632, under the superintendence of Joseph Bridger, who lived on his farm, "White Marsh," about two miles from the church.

In 1887 there arose a dispute as to the date of its erection, but it was settled almost immediately by accident. In November of that year a great wind storm arose that blew the roof, and a part of the eastern wall of the "Old Brick Church" down. Rev. David Barr, rector of the parish, at once hired men to remove the debris. While this was being done a brick was found that no one had ever seen before. This brick had the figures 1632 on it. This was sufficient proof, and the dispute was settled.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

In 1781 two of the vestry books were buried by Mrs. Francis Young, wife of the deputy clerk under Nathaniel Burwell, to keep them from being seized by Tarleton on his march through the country, for the purpose of destroying all county property. While in the ground, they were injured by the dampness and in consequence of this, all the records prior to 1666 have mouldered to dust. But they did not crumble before Francis Young read in the first book, that the "Old Brick Church" was built in 1632.

In the second book, still in existance, under the date of October 11, 1773, there is an entry of an order "That Peter Woodward do reshingle the 'Old Brick Church' with good cypress shingles of good substance, and well nailed for seven hundred pounds of tobacco, etc. Joseph Norsworthy, who died in 1859, said that his father had told him that the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

church was not reshingled between 1632 and 1737. He also stated that Miss Norsworthy was buried in the aisle in 1666.

During Tarleton's raid when he was waiting for an attack on a nearby farm, the church was used as a stable, and the tombstones as tables.

The church was abandoned for sixty years until the floor had rotted away, the roof fallen in, the windows were shattered, and it had become the home of owls, and bats. It was then that Rev. Mr. Barr was convinced of the need of its restoration.

In 1882 Rev. Mr. Barr started to collect money for this purpose. The first contribution was one cent given by Urith Green, then a child, in response to an address delivered in Norfolk. This heads a list of four hundred and fifty contributors. A noted architect Mr. Stent

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of Norfolk gave his services, also the marble tablet over the door. Many bricklayers and masons gave their help. The plans of the windows were given at a reduced price and many memorials in the forms of windows and chancel furniture were donated.

By 1887 Rev. Mr. Barr had collected eight thousand five hundred dollars and the repairs were begun. The roof was repaired new floors put in, the wall mended and the empty window frames filled with beautiful stained glass memorials. Unfortunately Rev. Mr. Barr had to give up his charge before the repairs were finished but, the work was successfully completed by Rev. F. G. Scott.

As you enter the vestibule, on either side are port holes that were formerly used for defence but now are filled with windows representing the colonial and the present coat of arms of Virginia, given by the Association

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

As you enter the body of the church the magnificent east window attracts your attention at once. It is twelve by eighteen feet and and composed of seventeen different panels. The other windows are memorials to various persons and are all beautiful and artistic.

The second story of the tower, which is Norman in style, is the vestry room. It is lighted by three double lancet windows, made of American Opalescent glass and English Cathedral glass combined.

The "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities" gave the pews, the chancel rail, the wainscot, and furnace, and made the last payment on the east window.

A massive communion table of oak in the style of the Jacobin Period in the church of England was

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

given by Mrs. E. S. Jones in memory of Elizabeth and Copeland Parker.

The wineglass pulpit with its old fashioned sounding board has been made as nearly like the original as possiable, and the sounding board hangs by the original staple. This was given by Rear Admiral Gleison of the U.S. Navy.

Two solid oak chairs were given by Rev. J. R. Hubard the grandson of the last colonial rector. The font costing one hundred and ten dollars was given by Briton Coxe.

A carpenter of Norfolk gave the marble step of Gen. Taylor's house, in Norfolk, one of the city's defenders in 1812, who entertained Lafayette in 1824 and Lafayette stood on this very step while bidding the family farewell. It is used at the south door.

The church is now used for public

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

services only on the first Sunday of each month. These services are held by the rector of Christ's Church, Smithfield.

Name Frank Dews Date 1907

Grade Eight. Age 15

The Old Revolutionary Inn.

One of the few brick houses standing within the limits of Smithfield when incorporated in 1750 is standing opposite Jamestown Hotel on Main Street.

Before the alterations were made to fit it for a vestry, it was of one story, sharp roofed with two rooms and a passage below, with an unfinished basement three feet below the surface.

During the 18th century it was used as a public house, an "Ordinary" as taverns were then called. It was a relay station between Suffolk and Petersburg.

For some years it was kept by Wilson Davis. Mrs. Davis purchased the lot opposite it, it being more suitable for his business and when the original tavern was not

Name Frank Davis Date 1907

Grade Eight Age

occupied he used it as sleeping apartments for his boarders. A few years after Mr. Davis vacated it, the owner and occupant was M. R. R. Todd until in 1832 when he took possession of athers property.

Of the several tenants who occupied it before Mr. Todd, some were James Atkinson, Mathew Young and Edward Seneaul; of those after Mr. Todd and before the vestry of Newport Parish bought it, James Wheaden and Kenbin Rutter, and perhaps others.

In 1854 the vestry of Christ Church, Newport Parish, purchased it and as such it was first occupied by Rev. Chauncey Perkins, D. D..

Rev. Perkins and the vestry made improvements which added much to the comfort of its occupants. The sharp-roofed attic was superseded

Name Frank Wood Date 1907

Grade Eight Age

by a square story; the cellar was finished and in it fitted a basement dining room and pantry.

The house is still in good condition and is used as a residence.

Name John Edwards Date Mar. 2 8th

Grade 8th Age 15.

Bacon's Castle.

About thirteen miles from Smithfield and nine miles from Jamestown Island, stands the oldest dwelling in the United States, Bacon's Castle. This house is little known because of its seclusion and the difficulties of travelling in that section. The farm to which it belongs is one of the large plantations of ante-bellum days.

The Castle is not at all colonial. It does not belong to the same period as Mount Vernon or Monticello, but to a still earlier one than either of those. It is of brick, two stories high with a sharp gabled roof. It contains in all seven rooms. Of these the old state apartment, on the extreme left, is the most interesting. This room is a fair sample of inside decoration

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of the time. The wainscoting is stained very dark. Over head the sleepers are stained dark with snow white plaster between them. Above this room is the "Red Room," which is now used for a guest chamber. This room is exactly like the one below. On the window in this room is the diamond tracery, written by the husband of Indiana Allen Robinson. This is one of the inscriptions:

"Thou art but a little tablet on which to inscribe a record of human happiness and yet these words may be found here after both of us have been laid in the dust, as uncertain is every thing connected with human life.

"We are happy now,

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

dearest Nan, enjoying all the blessings of health, prosperity and natural affection and confidence — let us cull all the beautiful flowers that now strew our paths and lay them at each other's feet and when called to another world — another life — let us obey the summons with resignation, consoling ourselves with the reflection that we have been dll to each other which duty or affection demanded and may the thought of a happy reunion in a would where care and sorrow are not known, cheer the heart and lighten the suffering of that one of us who by the death of the other may be left in this world desolate and alone."

December 1831. Emmet.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Another is:

"On the 10th day of August we were married, dearest Nan, and many a happy day have we spent since then, have we not sweet Nan?

"Your husband, dearest, owes you much - much - and he neither wants the feeling to appreciate nor lacks the sense of gratitude to acknowledge the blessings you have showered upon him.

God bless you, my own.

Jan. 1, 1841.

Forever R. E. R. united.
I. A. R.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

From the port window high up in the attic is said to have been fired the last gun of Bacon's Rebellion and since then it has been known as "Bacon's Castle". That fact makes it more interesting. It is supposed that Bacon fled there, as a last resort for protection, seized and barricaded the house. The owners fled but returned after he left.

A new extension was added in 1830. In the "new parlor", is an old harpischord which was brought from England by the great-great-grandmother of the present mistress of the Castle, Mrs. Warren. She has in her possession many relics of by gone days, some of them so old and rare that they would incite jealousy of any antiquarian

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

or curio collector. One is a piece of the old Syntax china. This piece represented Dr. Syntax and his neighbor watching his mule, Punch, die.

The Castle farm was at first called The Manor Plantation. The Castle proper was built by Arthur Allen in 1660. From him it went into the hands of his son, Arthur, who bequeathed it to his son James. James left it to his sister Katherine. She married Benjamin Cook, who willed it to Allen Cook. He bequeathed to his son Benjamin, whose brother, Allen, fell heir to it. Allen Cook willed it to Ann Hunt Brady who gave it to her daughter Indiana Allen Robinson. From them it went into the hands of

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Hankins family and was purchased from them by Mr. William Warren, who gave it to his son Charles Warren as a wedding gift.

The Castle has its ghosts. "The Devil's Light," and "The Castle Lights." The Devil's Light is a light that gathers on top of the old chimney and moves with a cold gleam to the church yard not far away. All the negroes in the neighborhood say the Castle is "haunted."

Notwithstanding the extreme age of the Castle it is in thorough repair and will be a good dwelling for a long time to come.

Name Robt. H. Carter Date 1907

Grade Eighth Age 14

Bacon's Castle

Bacon's Castle was built in 1660 It is situated about nine miles from Jamestown and thirteen from Smithfield. It is the oldest brick residence standing in Virginia.

In 1649 an immigrant, Arthur Allen by name, came to Virginia and settled on this plantation When Arthur Allen died, the estate went to his son, Major Allen, who was the speaker of the House of Burgesses and a great friend of Governor Berk-ley's

At the time of Bacon's Rebellion Major Allen was forced to flee for his life. His home was occupied by the rebels under William Bok-enns and Robt Burgess, who were afterwards tried at Surry Court. The men gave the home the name of Bacon's Castle a name which it has always retained.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

The furniture, which was and made of the costliest wood, was taken by the rebels and carried to their homes.

When Major Allen died, the estate went to James Allen. He left it to his sister, Katherine Cocke. From Katherine Cocke it was handed down from one heir to another until it came to the Bradleys in 1802. From the Bradleys it went to the Robinsons. Later Mr. W. A. Warren bought it and gave it to his son, Mr. C. W. Warren, the present owner, for a wedding present.

Almost every foot of this section of Virginia is historical and therefore possesses a great attraction for a lover of the past and picturesque. Not far from the castle are the ruins of an old church, probably the chapel

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of the Allens. The walls still stand and are covered with Virginia creeper. This church was very beautiful with stained glass window, high pulpit with sounding board over head, and was called St. Andrews. It was in constant use until it was destroyed by the negroes in 1868:

Bacon's Castle is not built on the old colonial style like other residences on the James but in the style a century earlier. It is built as if for defense as the old attic port hole and secret stairways show. The castle proper is in the shape of a letter T. As one enters the broad and lofty hall he pauses and looks with awe at the old staircase with it's curving balastrade and thinks of the gay young men and beautiful ladies that passed up and

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

down it more than a century ago
In the dining room one may still
see the old oaken cross-beams
and hand-carved center
port, which
over present
to the mind
the memories of other days gone
by. The state apartment on the
extreme left, now called the "Red
Room", is one of the handsomest
rooms in the castle proper. It has
deep window seats and oaken wains-
coating. Old oaken rafters black
with age support the ceiling.
The hand carved central post and
the huge fire place are perfect ex-
amples of the architecture of this
time. The room above the Red Room
is nearly like the one below except
for a deep set in bookcase and
a deep closet. The panes of

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the front window of this room are covered with writing consisting of over a hundred lines. This writing is so small that it can hardly be read by the naked eye.

The attic is the most interesting part of the castle. The walls slope more than half way down to the floor. The beams are pegged together with large wooden pegs, nails at that time being scarce. The plastering of the gable end swells to form the fire place and an ample shelf on either side of which are quaint windows of Gothic style. From these windows one may look across a level country with an oak tree here and there and large thickets of pine and ceder.

Between the attic rooms are cuddly holes and hiding places where refugees are

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

supposed to have hidden. In the small room facing the front is a port hole filled with stained glass. From this port hole is said to have been fired the last gun of Bacon's Rebellion

Bacon's Castle has it's ghosts like all other castles. The Devil's Light is a weird kind of a light that gathers on the chimney tops and moves with cold radiance straight across to the old church. The smaller ghosts around the castle are generally known as the "castle lights". They were last seen in the summer of 1905 when Mrs. Warren was giving a house party. These curious lights have been too often seen to be disregarded and they have never been accounted for. They form a perpetual guard for here all treasures are safe. No negro

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of that part of the country would dare arouse the castle "haunts."

In spite of all the attacks upon it during the Rebellion and the Civil War the house is nearly as well preserved as when it was built. for the homes of old Virginians, like the characters of their owners, were made to last.

Name Wash Reed Date 1907

Grade Eighth Age 14

The Old Masonic Hall

The town of Smithfield in the County of Isle of Wight, Virginia dates back beyond the Revolutionary period in the history of our Country, therefore being one of the oldest towns in this Country it is but natural that things and institutions of ancient origin should be found in its limits

Among these noble monuments of past decades, erected by men who helped to build this great Country of ours is the Masonic Lodge of Smithfield.

This old building is of brick covered over with plaster, and Contains two stories, with two large apartments in each. The larger room down-stairs was used as a school-room up to the present session. The meeting place of the lodge is the South room on the second story. On this floor there are also small rooms or closets where the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Goats and other masonic Emblems are kept. The roof is quite sharp, and is covered with shingles. The building is shaded by three large Elms.

Smith field Union Lodge was organized on the Fourth day of March (1788), just one year before the inauguration of our first President, who was later on offered the office of Grand Master of the masons in Virginia, but declined.

The officers were installed by Gardener Fleming. This was done by virtue of a charter granted on the Twenty-ninth of October (1777).

It is not known at this time where or in what place the first meeting was held, but as soon as an organization was effected, and the Lodge settled down to good and substantial existance, the needs of a permanent meeting place was felt, and the members began to look around for a home of their own

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

On the sixth day of June, (1788), by an order of the court of this County, permission was granted to the Lodge to use and occupy the old free-school building in Smithfield, upon the condition that they make certain improvements to the building, and the payment of one shilling current money as an annual rental to Richard Kello, the only surviving trustee of the building

After many efforts on the part of the Lodge a clear title was secured to this property, which has from that date, (1814) until now been used as a meeting-place.

While it would never be pointed out for its beauty or its grandeur, it has made a permanent and comfortable home for the Lodge, for over a period of one hundred and thirty (130) years.

Name Theo Burrow Jr. Date 1909.

Grade Eighth Age 15

The Old Brick Church

Five miles from Smithfield in a beautiful grove of majestic oaks stands an old colonial Church, in a remarkably good state of preservation. Its massive walls and strong square tower never fail to arrest the attention of an observer at the first

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

glance. It was built in 1632 by Colonel Joseph Bridger, one of the King's Counselors for Virginia, who lived and died on his farm about two miles from the Church. His grave was marked by a marble slab with a most appropriate inscription upon it, telling forth his wisdom and many virtues. Upon the restoration of the Church a few years ago this marble slab was removed and placed in the Chancel of the Church.

This Church was built of brick, made of clay of the very best kind found in the immediate vicinity, put together by master masons well burned oyster shell lime, which has turned into a cement as hard as flint and

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

The Church having the good fortune at all times to have had some one of a group over it has withstood the effects of time. For nearly three centuries this Church was in constant use as a house of worship until the Revolutionary war. From that date to 1820 it was unused. The home of the bat and owl. It has passed through many vicissitudes. During the Revolution, Tarleton's British troops camped within its walls. In the war of 1812. the Virginia Militia camped around it. In the Civil war it was used by the armies of both sides for stabling their horses.

In 1884 the Reverend David Barr, rector of Christ Church, Smithfield, undertook

Name

Date

Grade

Age

its restoration with funds raised by private subscription in eighteen states and the District of Columbia. Mr. Barr having moved away, the continuation of this work fell upon the Rev. Mr. Scott and the vestry of Christ Church, Smithfield, by whom its restoration was finally completed. It now stands a thing of beauty within and without, with its large and magnificent East window, eighteen by twelve feet, and its twelve Memorial windows, its wind-glass pulpit and high sounding board which is an object of interest to every beholder. It is the oldest Protestant Church standing just as it was built, in the United States. It antidates the old James Town tower by six years.

Name Lina B. Cofer Date 1917

Grade Eighth Age 16

Peanuts.

Virginia is the greatest peanut producing state in the union. In 1850, during early slave days, they were brought from Africa, as food for the slaves; but the Virginians found them to be such a well flavored nut, they began raising them for home use. At first only a small quantity was planted. The large end was put in the ground first, for the other end held the bud, and the people seemed to think, that if the pointed end was put in first, the peanut would keep growing down instead of coming up. The blooms were covered up, for they were supposed to be the peanuts; but this was soon found to be a mistake. They were dug with prong-hoes, then shocked, and when dry were picked off. They were sold for .37½ cents a bushel. The crops gradually increased until 1861; then 50,000 bushels were raised annually. During the Civil War only a few peanuts were raised; the prices were very high, being from $3.00 to $4.00 a bushel. After 1865 the increase was greater than before. Now as many

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

as 100,000 acres are planted annually, producing over 5,000,000 bushels or 2,000,000 bags.

The peanut is a very peculiar plant. It is adapted to a medium soil. The land has to be well fertilized, and sometimes marl or land-plaster is used, so as to nature the peanut. From the first to the twentieth of May is planting time. The bunch peanut is planted 2 feet 5 inches apart; the running 2 feet 7 inches. In a week or ten days they begin to come up. As a usual thing all do not come up, so they have to be replanted. A cultivator is run over them; next a weeder; then they are worked with a hoe, that all the grass may be removed. After awhile the bloom comes. It is a yellow butter-fly-shaped flower. It appears on stems that spring out from the axils of the branches, above the ground, but they soon fade and drop off. The leaves are in pairs, and as night or rain comes on, each pair begins gradually to approach and to close together until they

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

mit and stand erect.

From the twenty-fifth of September to the twentieth of October is time for peanuts to be dug. A plough is run along one side of the peanuts to loosen the soil; the dirt is shaken out of them with a pitch-fork, and then they are stacked. The time required for drying is two or three weeks, then they are picked off. Up to the present time, they have been picked off by hand; but much to the joy of the farmer, machines have been invented, for the purpose of picking peanuts off. The best machines are the "Jones" and "Bentball" pickers.

When the peanuts are bought by the factory, the farmer generally receives from 3 to 5½ cents per pound. They are then worked into various grades; as, the "Extra Large Fancy Hand-Picked," "Number 1 and 2 Fancy Hand-Picked," "Extra Hand-Picked," and various lower grades. When shelled the grades are known as "Extra Large Virginia," "Number 1 and 2 Virginia" etc.

Thirty years ago the nuts were

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

cleaned with a small roller cylinder and a wheat saw run by hand power; but now the sticks are removed by patent saws, and the peanuts are cleaned and graded by improved machinery.

A large quantity of shelled peanuts is roasted and sold in prize packages. Two or three million pounds are used for the manufacture of peanut butter, but the greater portion is used in candy, and in fine confections, and for salting purposes. They also yield a large quantity of oil, which makes an excellent substitute for olive oil. The vines are used as hay, for the horses and cattle. The screenings and scrapings of the peanut factories are fed to fowls. The hulls were formerly used for bedding and fertilizer, but are now used as fuel in the factory.

The peanuts are sold all over the world by travelling salesmen. They sell them to jobbers in car-load-lots, then they are sold to retailers, who roast them

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Peanuts constitute one of the most valuable farm products of Virginia. They are not only beneficial to the factory, farmers, and business men, but also to the State. There is a great demand for peanuts, and if the crop is small, many people suffer. The farmers are not able to pay their debts, and business generally is affected.

Name Mabel A. Epps. Date March 27, 1907.

Grade Eighth Age 16

Peanut Industry.

Peanuts are one of the foremost crops grown in Tidewater Virginia. The prosperity of the farmers depends on a large peanut crop and very early they begin preparing the land for the reception of the seed. The best land is a light, loamy, grey soil, which the year before has produced a different crop:- that is, corn, grass of some kind or cotton. Peanuts will not make a good yield if planted two successive years on the same land, but they do very well indeed on land that has grown cotton the year before.

The land should be plowed in the beginning of the winter, then it is usually plowed again and dragged until it is pulverized and in a good condition, because

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the more it is stirred the easier it will be to cultivate and the better results will be obtained. This last time for plowing before the peanuts are planted should be about the middle of May. The rows are marked off, about two and a half feet apart. Then a small ridge is thrown up by a turn plow. Fertilizer is drilled down the rows about 300 pounds to the acre. The seed should be planted on the freshly made ridges, in warm dry weather, so they will not be long in coming up.

The seed should be carefully selected, and the way to get good seed depends entirely on the curing. The seed peanuts should be raised on suitable soil, and dug in a dry time, before the frost has blighted them. They should remain in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

heaps to dry. If shocked green, they heat, and this prevents their sprouting well. Such peanuts will come up in ten days if planted properly.

When the peanuts first come up the fleshy part of the kernel forms the first leaves. Then the real leaves come. These are nearly the shape of a clover leaf - and are dark green in color. The peanuts are stirred as soon as they come up, with a cultivator using small hoes. This slightly covers them; so as to prevent the grass getting a strong hold while the plant is yet young. Then they stand about a week or ten days, and - are replanted if necessary and the cultivator is used as before. They will remain until the grass begins to grow. Then they must be worked with weeding hoes. Then the cultivator

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

must be run again. By this time the peanuts vines will cover a space six inches in diameter.

The vines are soon filled with small, yellow, butterfly-shaped blooms; from these a stem will grow downward to the ground. The flowers will begin to fade; soon they begin to fall off and the peg, or germ of the future pod begins to form at the end of the stem. Of course these pegs make peanuts.

A peculiarity of the peanut is its habit of closing each pair of leaves on the approach of night or when a shower falls. They stand upright, closed very tightly, edges up; and remain like this through the night. The peanut roots are

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

yellow and small nodules appear on these roots. There are more abundant on thrifty vines. their office being to assimilate the nitrogen gathered by the plant from the air.

After the peanuts begin to peg, care must be taken to keep from cutting off the little peanuts. In July the middles are plowed out; this lays them by. After this no more cultivating is necessary. If the land has not sufficient marl properties, lime should now be sprinkled over the vines. This makes the hulls hard and the nuts heavy. Now the warm sun rays and refreshing showers are all that is needed to complete the growth. Peanuts are the only farm product that have no insect enemies.

The first of October the peanuts will begin to ripen. It takes five months from the time

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

they are planted, for them to reach maturity. When they are ready to dig, the leaves will begin falling off and have little brown spots on them. A few vines are pulled up and if they are thoroughly ripened, the hulls will be hard and the kernels will be light pink, with tiny pale blue stripes on them. They must be dug before the nuts begin falling from the stems. They are plowed up with a turn plow, and shaken out with the hands or forks. In this way the soil is removed. They are put in small piles three rows apart. Then sticks from five to six feet in length are set firmly in the ground on these the peanuts are shocked, with the

PEANUTS STANDING IN SHOCKS TO CURE AFTER THE VINES HAVE BEEN PULLED

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

roots and nuts to the stick. The vines remain on the out side to protect the nuts from foul weather.

They remain in this state from twelve to twenty days, until they will rattle in the hulls if shaken. When they do this they are dry enough to pick off the vines. They are mostly hand picked although lately a machine has been invented to lessen this labor.

STRIPPING NUTS FROM THE VINES IN THE FIELD

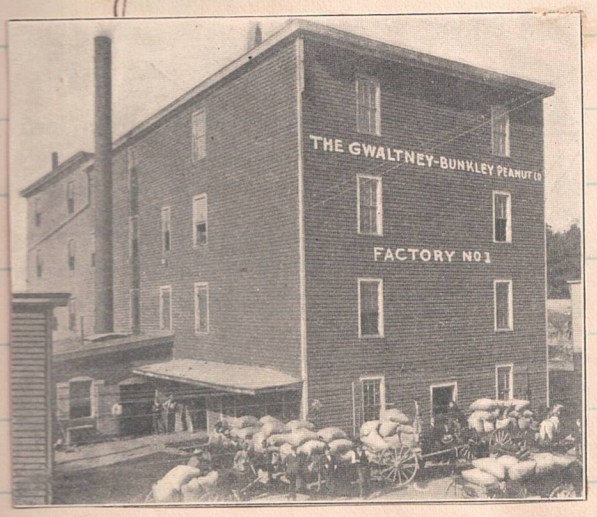
The yield per acre on the average is from fifty to sixty bushels, yet on rich soil one hundred bushels are often produced. There is but little waste in the peanut crop. The vines make excellent forage. Both horses and cattle prefer them to any other food. After harvesting the hogs are turned into the fields

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

to gather the scattered nuts, and there is no better food for them.

After the peanuts have been picked, they are bagged in sacks made of jute, which hold from ninety to one hundred pounds. They are then taken to the factory for sale. In the factory they are carefully cleaned. First they are poured into a hopper and run down to a large fan, which fans out the light ones or "raps". While large cylinders from twelve to fifteen feet long cleanse them of dirt. Then the other peanuts are put on screens, where the large and small ones are separated. They



Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

are then transfered to tables, where women pick out the inferior ones and the others pass down to be bagged. They are thoroughly cleaned of dirt after going through this process. And are ready for sale. These peanuts are shipped to Canada, London, Liverpool, Capetown and all parts of the world.

SORTING PEANUTS IN FACTORY

There are different kinds of peanuts:- running, bunch, Spanish, jumbo and the Wilmington, North Carolina. But the running and bunch are raised in larger quantities than any other in Isle of Wight County. The annual yield of this County is about fifty thousand bags, or two hundred thousand bushels, while the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

entire crop of the South exceeds two million, two hundred and twenty-five thousand bags. The factories of the Gwaltney-Bunkley Company, on an average to fifteen about twelve hundred bags a day. They employ about one hundred and twenty women and eighty men besides the office force.

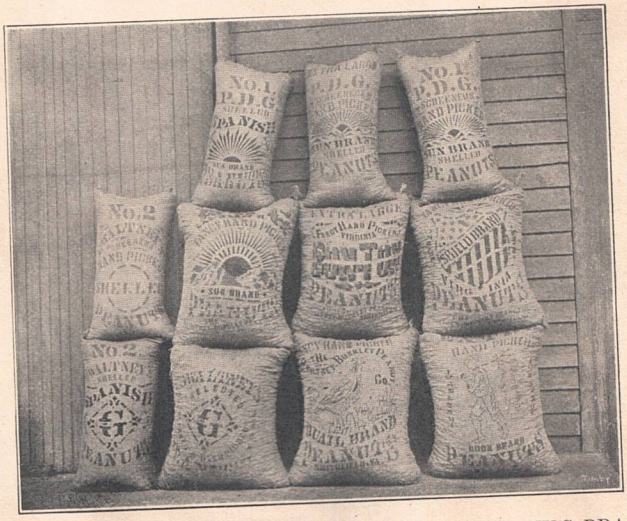
ONE OF THE FACTORIES WHERE THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS OF PEANUTS ARE PUT UP

The value of the peanut crop to this country is estimated at about $10,000,000., and the demand is rapidly increasing. The bulk of peanuts is sold to the consumer through the street stands, venders and peddlers. The Spanish peanuts are used mostly for candies. A number of peanuts are roasted and sold in prize

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

packages. The light peanuts are shelled and sold to make peanut butter, meal, confections and oil for making cosmetics, soaps and perfumery. The hulls from the shelled nuts form feed for stock and enrich land; but they are mostly used for fuel in the factories.



SOME OF THE GWALTNEY-BUNKLEY PEANUT COMPANY'S BRANDS

Name Mary Joyner Date March 28/907

Grade Eighth Age 14 years.

The Ham Industry.

"A ham is a ham" is an old saying, but those from around Smithfield, Virginia, are sweeter than those from other places. This town is the home of the celebrated "Smithfield Ham" which has a world-wide reputation.

The output for the year of 1906 was about seventy five thousand. The number is limited on account of deficiency in hogs and number available. There is something in the breed and surroundings of the hogs around Smithfield that makes the ham better than those cured elsewhere.

In Colonial days hogs ran

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

wild in Virginia. They were not found singly, but in herds.

They were the principal food of the settlers, because they were so much easier to obtain than fish or game. The early inhabitants tried to find some way to cure them, but without success. after awhile some of them remembered that the Indians had a method for curing meat so with the few Indians left, they worked it out. The principal food of these hogs was nuts and mast. Thus "razorback" hog with the keel on his ~~back~~ and the toothpick nose has rooted his way to the front and made Smithfield famous.

The first hams cured in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Smithfield for sale were cured by Captain Mallory Todd in 1779. At his death, his son, J. R. Todd inherited the business. The demand for Smithfield Hams has steadily grown until now there are a number of men engaged in the business. Among these are: Major E. M. Todd, son of J. R. Todd; J. O. Thomas; V. W. Joyner; B. P. Chapman, P. D. Gwaltney, Jr., and W. H. Dick.

The Smithfield Hams owe their peculiar excellence to the fact that the hogs are allowed to run in the woods and only given enough food to make them

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

come regually to their feeding place. Being allowed to run at large develops muscle which makes lean meat. In the fall the hogs are nearly all lean, but about October they are turned into the peanut field which fattens them and also sweetens the meat. After they have been in the peanut field about a month, they are ready to be killed. The most repulsive looking brutes make the best hams. The hams of different sizes are sorted out and salted in separate lots as a large ham takes more salt than a small one, and too much salt ruins the flavor. The further process is a secret among the packers.

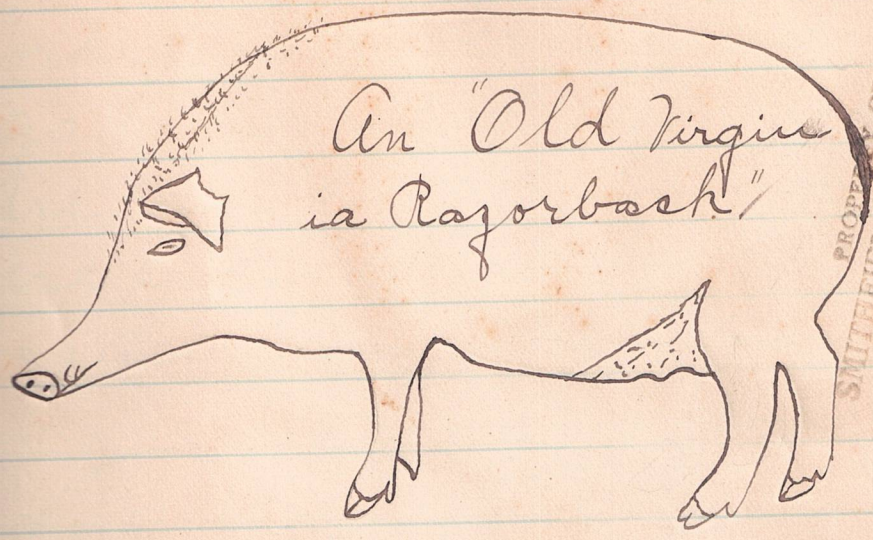
Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

after they have been cured the hams are bagged and are then ready for shipment to all parts of the world.

Name Richard Chapman Date 1907

Grade 8th Age 17



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History of the Smithfield Ham.

The ham industry of Smithfield dates back to eighteen hundred (1800). It was established by Mr. Malory Todd, and at his death the business was continued by his son E. M. Todd. Their establishment is commonly known as the Todd Packing House. Many others have engaged in the industry of late among whom are Messers. J. O. Thomas, V. W. Joyner, P. D. Gwaltney and B. P. Chapman.

The secret of curing the

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

famous Smithfield hams was worked out over a hundred years ago by the aid of the Indians who were then quite numerous, and were curers long before Virginia was settled by the whites.

Back. Front.

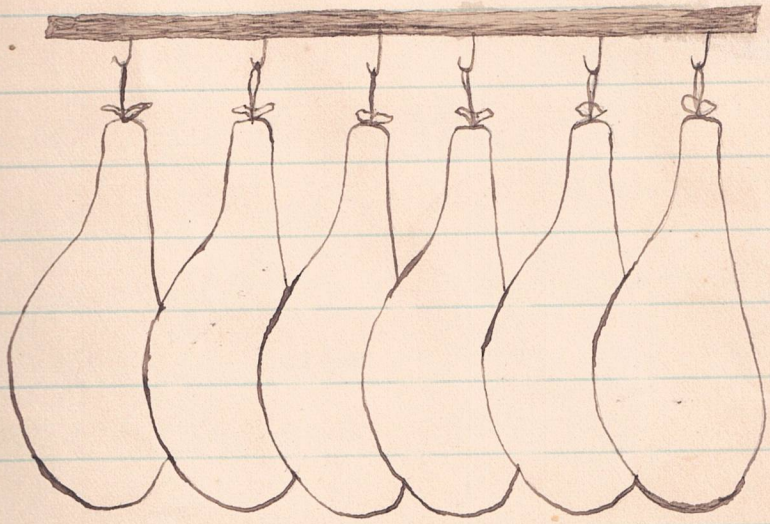
Green Hams.

It has been said that Virginia was the best poor man's country in the world, for in early times these hogs - the ones that yield the famous hams - ran at large in herds and were available all the year around. They are commonaly known as the "Old Virginia Razorbacks", but with their keel on top and their tooth-pick nose they have rooted their hams to the front and are now

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

commanding the highest prices.



Cured Hams
ready for shipment.

Name Clinton Eley Date Mar. 28th 1907

Grade Eighth. Age 15.

The Old Court House at Smithfield, Virginia.

Smithfield was incorporated in 1752 on part of Arthur Smith's land. The trustees of the active incorporation were: Robert Burwell, Arthur Smith, William Hodsden, James Baker, James Dinlock, James Arthur, Joseph Bridger.

The Court House is situated on Main Street. It is built of brick with gabled roof and dormer windows. The floor of the Court Room was elevated two feet; its pitch to the attic floor was about fifteen or sixteen feet. The Court bench was situated in the back of the semicircular part of the room and before it were seats for officers of Court. In the attic were rooms for the jury. One of these rooms was used as

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the clerk's office until it was removed to another building erected for this special purpose.

The new office was built in 1799 by the side of the Court House. It was built of bricks with gabled roof whose eaves are about eighteen feet from the ground. This building is still standing and is now occupied by Woodward & Elam, insurance agents.

These buildings were used until 1800. The Legislature of Virginia passed an act on the seventh day of January 1800, entitled "an act changing the place of holding Courts in the county of Isle of Wight." Under that law certain commissioners were appointed to contract with Francis Boykin for erecting at his own expense the Court House and jail at the most convenient place on his land where the Court House now stands. In

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

commodious dwelling. He laid the first floor on the ground by lowering the old Court Room floor two feet and divided it into a kitchen, office and store rooms. Eight feet above the first floor was the second, on which was arranged a parlor, dining room, halls, and chambers. The attic ten feet above contained the bed rooms. Here Dr. Butler resided until he was elected Treasurer of Virginia, which caused him to remove to Richmond.

His son, Dr. John Bracken Butler, inherited the property. He died in 1868. The place was then put on market and bought by a business firm, Thomas & Adams. It was then leased to tenants until the dissolution of the firm in 1884, when it was bought by J. C. Thomas. He attached a wooden annex to the east end the same year. It is at

Name Roland Carter Date 1907

Grade Eighth Age 12

"The Old Brick Church"

The Old Brick Church or "St Lukes Church" is situated five miles from Smithfield in a grove of primeval oaks. It is on the old Stage road between Norfolk and Richmond, and is the oldest Protestant Church in the United States standing on its original foundations. From its situation it is supposed that a navigable Stream once ran near the Church where now runs only a brooklet, and tradition says that the materials for the building were brought in sail boats up this Stream.

The Church was built under the care of Joseph Bridger, one of the Kings Counselors,

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

doubt about this, but when Mr. Maynard was removing the debris after the roof fell in he came upon a brick with 1632 cut on it and another half a brick with a 3 and a 2 cut on it.

The church was built of bricks, which came from England, and put together with mortar made of burnt oyster shell lime. It has a Norman tower, and a shingle roof, imitating the style of the old parish churches on the Thames of that period.

In 1884 Rev. David Barr returning from Chuckatuck, a little town near the church, saw that during a severe storm that part of the eastern wall and the roof had fallen

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

raised $5,724; R.S. Thomas and Rev. F.G. Scott raised $2,501, makis a total of $8,725. With this it was restored. In 1887 it was rededicated by Rev. B.D. Tucker.

The entrance is through a vestibule from which stairs lead up into the tower. The pews are built of English oak and are raised about six inches above the floor. They have doors to them. The Communion table is of massive oak. It is a memorial to Copeland Parker and his wife. The pulpit and sounding-board were given by Rear Admiral Glisson in memory of Pamelia Glisson. The sounding board is held by the same staple with which it was first put up.

The pulpit has to be mounted

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

is made of fine stained glass. It is composed of seventeen separate windows. It is eighteen feet high and twelve feet wide; is semi-circular at the top and square at the sides and bottom. There are windows in it to George Washington, John Smith, John Ralfe, James Madison and others. The Rave windows are the next that claim attention; they are made of fine stained glass, seven by five feet and are in honor of the "Society for the propagation of the Gospel in other parts". I will describe two; they are double lancet shape with a triangular kite seperating their tops. One side is a picture of a sower sowing the seed of the Gospel. The other is a tree in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

resting. The other seven have windows are of like shape and are memorials to various persons.

In the second story of the tower is the vestry-room. It has four windows in it made of fine stained glass.

Joseph Bridger and his wife are buried in the aisle.

The Church was evidently built for defense as shown by port holes and loop holes in the tower. It was abandoned in the Revolutionary war, and was used as a stable by the soldiers of both Revolutionary and Civil wars.

It has long been a burying place, for when they were putting a fence around it, people were buried three deep.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

In the yard five iron coffins were unearthed in which were as many skeletons. There is a historic place in the yard; it is under an old oak tree where Tarleton and his men rested before making a raid on Smithfield.

The church was not called "St. Luke's" until so called by Rev. Wm. Jones, first rector after Revolutionary war. Before that time it was simply called the "old Brick church" and it is still best known by that name.

Name Jack Wilson, Jr. Date April, 1907.

Grade Eighth. Age 13

Smithfield Hams

A great many of the towns of the United States are famous for some industry or for the output of some article. Milwaukee is famous for a certain brand of beer; Newport News, for the largest shipyards in the world and Norfolk for a fine harbor; but, to come to the point; our own little town can boast of two things; peanuts and hams. The most important product is peanuts but what I want to tell you of is the world-renowned "Smithfield Hams." These hams are cured here in Smithfield but many dishonest dealers cure hams at other points and brand them as the "real thing" but any one

Name Jack Wilson, Jr. Date April, 1907

Grade ..... Age .....

who has eaten the latter will never forget its delicious flavor or the redness of the meat.

The average output of this ham is about 85,000 a year. Nearly all of these are shipped away, a few being kept for domestic consumption.

The history of the Smithfield Ham dates back to past centuries when the colonization of America was going on and pioneers were striving against starvation. Tradition relates that Sir Christopher Newport brought from England to Virginia hogs which are now known as the "Razorback".

The first Smithfield Hams were cured in 1789 by Malloy

Name Jack Wilson Jr. Date April, 1907.

Grade Eighth. Age

There are in existence today accounts of hams being shipped about that time to the Society Islands in exchange for molasses.

The secret of the curing of these hams was gradually learned by Mr. Todd. To this day the Smithfield Ham is known and acknowledged to be the finest pig the world. They are shipped from here all over the world; kings and queens dine upon them and want more.

It would not do for me to give the secret away but I will add for the benefit of the consumer that the essential part of this secret is the care and cleanliness with which they are handled.

Name Jack Wilson, Jr. Date 1907

Grade Age

Pigs Rooting

Some of the flavor may be gained from the peanut, for after the crop is harvested the hogs are turned into the fields to root for the nuts, of which there are a great many.

I can not describe the superiority of this product over all other meats. To him who has never eaten, I say, eat; to him who has eaten no words are nescessary to describe its flavor.

Jack Wilson, Jr.

Name Bertha Edwards Date 1907

Grade Seventh Age 14

Leaves of Trees.

Leaves are of great importance to the trees. They breathe for the trees, taking in carbon dioxide and other substances which the trees need from the air.

On fruit trees the leaves shade the fruit which is ripening. If all the leaves are destroyed several years in succession the tree will die. This is the way that fruit trees are killed by caterpillars.

Leaves also protect the birds' nest.

Each tree has a great many leaves. They generally grow with their broad sides upward to the sunlight, and this makes good shade. They are generally of a dark glossy green on the upper sides and paler green beneath.

Name Bertha Edwards Date

Grade Age

Nearly all trees shed their leaves in autumn. Late in the summer the buds are formed which are the new leaves for the following summer.

When the weather begins to grow old the sap leaves the limbs of the tree and goes down into the roots. Then the old leaves change their color and fall to the ground. They cannot live without the sap any more than an animal could live without blood.

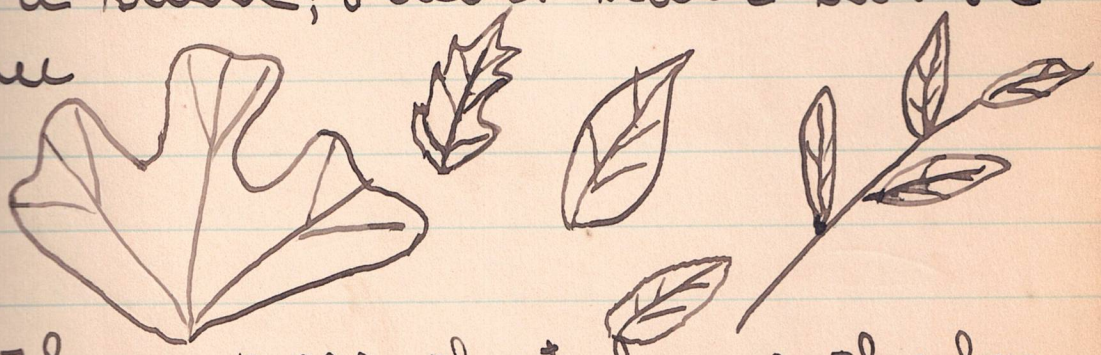
The little buds are protected from the old by a dark brown covering, a sort of bark. These buds can be seen on the twigs all winter. When spring comes the buds swell and burst and out come the tender green little leaves.

All trees have diffirent shaped

Name Bertha Edwards Date

Grade Age

leaves. Some are heart-shaped, some nearly round, some spear-shaped. Some have smooth edges; others are notched more or less deeply. Some have only one leaf on a stem; others have two or three



Those trees that have the largest leaves make the best shade trees.

Besides being so useful, the leaves are very beautiful in spring, summer and fall. Many poets have written concerning leaves. Some of the most famous leaf poems are "How the Leaves came Down", "Leaves in Autumn" and others.

Name Hattie Murphy Date 1907

Grade Seventh Age 15

Trees.

There are so many trees and we have been so accustomed to them all our lives that few of us realize how beautiful and useful they are. This world would look cold and desolate if it were not for the trees. It is the duty of all to protect the trees and never destroy one unless it is absolutely necessary.

When America was first discovered it was nearly covered with forests. But they have been used with so much extravagance that our people are beginning to see at what an alarming rate the forests are disappearing. In some states steps are being taken to protect the trees.

But we will now consider the growth of trees. We see the

Name Hattie Murphy Date

Grade Age

growth each year by the rings formed just inside the bark. Some trees grow more rapidly than others, but these do not last like those which take a long time to mature. Some of our largest oaks have been five or six hundred years attaining their size. But the growth depends largely upon the planting. If the soil is rich they will grow much faster. The roots must have plenty of room to spread out and grow, if cramped they will not grow very fast.

The sap is to the tree what blood is to the body. It feeds and nourishes the tree. As soon as the spring comes the sap begins to rise and keeps the tree green all summer. In autumn it falls back to the roots and preserves them through the winter. If the sap did not fall the cold

Name Hattie Murphy Date

Grade Age

would cause it to freeze and burst the tree.

The leaves are formed in the autumn just before the old ones fall, then in the spring as the sap rises they unfold themselves little at a time until they are full grown. The edges are notched generally but are sometimes smooth. The shape depends upon the kind of tree. The number of the leaves is very great. They are used to protect, breathe for and nourish the tree. Some leaves fall soon after the seed mature. Others stay on the tree until late in the autumn. They would stay on all the winter but the sap falls to the roots and they have nothing to hold them on. Some trees shed their leaves gradually and new ones come at the same so they are never

Name Hattie Murphy Date

Grade Age

empty. These are evergreens, cedars and hollies.

The bark is composed of two parts; the outer is rough and scaly, the inner smooth and green. The bark of some trees is so rough that birds carry seed and plant them in some part of the tree. After a while the seed come up and grow. They are a disadvantage to the tree because the parasites consume the sap and prevent the growth of the tree, and will finally kill it.

We will now mention the products of trees. One of the most important products is the vast amount of lumber used in all parts of the world for building ships, houses and bridges, in fact for all building purposes. Others of importance are naval stores, paper, rubber, quinine, camphor

Name Hattie Murphy Date

Grade Age

Many of our poets have written concerning trees. Longfellow wrote of the "Spreading Chesnut." Hayne, wrote the "Mystry of The Pine". But the most popular tree poem is Bryants "Planting of The Apple Tree."

Name Carrie Putnam. Date 1907.

Grade Seventh. Age 15.

Trees.

Trees are one of the good things of life to which we are so accustomed, that we do not properly appreciate them. If we stop a moment and imagine a world with no trees in it, we will realize their value. It is the duty of every person to protect the trees, and never destroy one, unless absolutely necessary.

When America was first discovered, it was nearly covered with primeval forest. So vast was the supply, no one thought it would ever give out. So it was used wastefully—recklessly. Oaks which had taken centuries to mature, straight tall pines, walnuts, cypresses and other hard woods were thoughtlessly used for fuel. After two centuries of

111

Name Carrie Putman Date

Grade Age

such extravagance, our people are beginning to awake to the fact that the forests cannot last forever, but are disappearing at an alarming rate.

Recently some of the states have passed laws to protect the forests. These laws limit the number of trees which may be cut down annually, and require an equal or greater number to be planted. Wardens are employed whose duty it is to see that these laws are obeyed. In nearly all the states the schools now observe Arbor Day. The purpose of this is to teach children to know, love, and protect trees. The science of Forestry has been added to the curriculum of many of our larger colleges, and scores of young men are preparing to make this their life work.

Trees are useful in many ways; first, for shade and beauty;

Name Carrie Pitman Date

Grade Age

second, for fruit; third, for lumber; fourth, to prevent floods.

For shade those trees are best which grow large, and spread widely, which have thick foliage and hold their leaves late in autumn. Among the best are maples, elms, beeches, and oaks. Among the ornamental trees are, magnolia, holly spruce pine, and box.

Our best known fruit trees are the apple, pear, peach, cherry, damson, plum, and apricot. All of these can be much improved by cultivation. The apple crop of Virginia is exceedingly valuable. Many farmers are devoting their entire time to this culture, and Horticultural Societies have been formed, for the purpose of finding out the best method of destroying the San Jose Scale, the Tent Caterpillar, and other enemies of the fruit tree. Among

Name Carrie Pitman Date

Grade Age

the most famous Virginia apples is the Albemarle Pippin, so popular in England and other foreign countries. This apple was not so popular until about twenty years ago, a farmer living in Albemarle County sent a barrel of them to Queen Victoria, wrapping each one separately in tissue paper. The Queen was so pleased with them she bought them yearly until her death, and removed the duty from those brought to her own country. For this reason nearly the whole crop is shipped to England every year.

One of the most important trees used for lumber is the pine, so much used in building ships and houses, for telephone poles, and in the manufacture of paper. Oak, walnut and other hard woods are used for floors and

Name Carrie Pitman Date

Grade Age

furniture. These are becoming more rare and therefore more expensive. Cedar, and locust are used for fence posts, hickory for cart-wheels, and cypress for shingles. Oak is used for railroad ties.

In level countries forests are a good preventative of floods. The thick underbrush, and the roots of the trees, serve to hold back the water. Many streams now overflow annually since the forests have been cut away along their upper courses.

Among the important forest products of the world are lumber, naval stores, spices, quinine, camphor, india rubber, cocoa, vanilla, coffee, paper, and fruit of various kinds.

Trees have played an important part in history. The Greeks loved trees and protected them.

Name Carrie Pitman Date

Grade Age

Solomon's temple at Jerusalem was partly built of the famous cedars of Lebanon. The Druids of England reverenced the oak. A Willow oak once saved the life of an English Prince by serving as a hiding place from his foes. Among the famous trees of our own country might be mentioned Washington's cherry tree, the old oak at Jamestown, Penn's Treaty Tree in Philadelphia, the elm tree under which Washington took command of the American forces at Cambridge Massachusetts, and the Charter Oak at Hartford Connecticut

Many of our poets have written concerning trees. Long fellow wrote of the "spreading Chestnut Tree" Hayne sang of "The Mystery of the Pine," but the most popular tree poem is Bryants' "Planting of the Apple Tree."

Name Nancy Dick Date 1907

Grade Sixth Age 14

A Brief History of Smithfield.

In 1752 the town of Smithfield was incorporated on land granted to Arthur Smith by the English king. It was divided into seventy-two lots, four streets and two lanes. The surface was very irregular and uneven, which explains the want of uniformity in shape and the difference in size of the lots. With the exception of these slight variations, the general size of the lots is ninty feet in width on the street and one-hundred and fifty feet in length.

We have no evidence that the proprietor of the land site or the trustees of the corporation gave names to the streets. By common consent of the citizens, the street leading from the south west to the north west boundary was called Main street; the one which crossed Main street at

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

right angles Mason street, the Masonic hall being on it. The street which strikes Main at an acute angle on the brow of the hill leading to the county wharf has been called "Church," since two churches were located on it. The lanes received no names until 1848.

The site of Smithfield is in the main fork of Pagan's creek, a tributary of James River, which at that time was navigable by vessels drawing ten feet. It is four and a half miles by water and two and a half by direct line from the James River.

At an early period in the settlement of the colony the fork of Pagan Creek was an important place of trade on the south side of the river. In 1633 a tobacco inspection warehouse was established by an act of legislature at or near this

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

spot. For many years prior to 1751, merchants were engaged in the shipment of agricultural products from this point, and a firm was importing foreign goods as early as 1730. Hence it is evident that this place was a center of trade and commerce long before Smithfield was incorporated. Before 1800 this town was the county seat.

On main street near the wharf there is a house erected before 1752, owned and used by Ex W. Todd, in his business of curing family hams.

In 1770 opposite where the Jamestown hotel now stands was a Dutch-roofed tavern about thirty feet long by eighteen wide, with only one room on either floor. The first floor was five feet from the surface and a chimney stood at the northwest end. This being the only hotel in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the place, it was used as the Revolutionary Iron. In those days there were no stringent laws in Virginia against gaming. Gambling with cards was openly practiced in this tavern.

The residence now occupied by Mr J. C. Thomas was the original Court House for the county. The brick house on the corner was the clerk's office. The house in the rear now occupied by Mr Pitman was the Jail. The place for holding Court was changed to its present location in 1800, and the first court was held there that year.

Until the beginning of the Civil War Smithfield was one of the most aristocratic towns in eastern Virginia. The inhabitants suffered a great deal from the struggle, but in late years the greatest improvments have ben

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

made in our little town and now she ranks as the first peanut and ham market in the world.

Name Lavinia Milby. Date March 28, 1907

Grade Sixth Age 13.

The old Brick Church (or St. Luke's) 1632.

The "Old Brick Church" stands in a beautiful grove of fringed oaks, about five miles from Smithfield, on the Old Stage road from Richmond to Norfolk. It is the oldest Protestant Church standing in the United States. It was built in 1632 by Col. Joseph Bridger, one of the King's Counselors, who lived and died on

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

his White Marsh Farm about three miles from the Church.

In 1884 a great storm caused the roof to fall bringing down with it a portion of the Eastern wall, In the same year Rev. David Barr, seeing the havoc the storm had wrought to the church, decided that he would have it restored to its original condition. He worked for years with splendid enthusiasm, and in November, 1894, the old church was rededicated by the Rev. B.D. Tucker.

It is built of bricks that were brought over from England and put together with a mortar made of well-burnt oyster shell lime. It has stood for nearly three centuries and bids fair to remain many a year, a thing of beauty and a monument of historical interest.

This old church has a number

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of memorial windows; probably the most interesting is its East Window It is twenty-five feet high and is of stained glass. It contains twelve beautiful sections; to George Washington, R.E. Lee, Joseph Bridger, the architect; William Hubbard, its last colonial rector; James Madison, Channings More, John Johns, James Blair, Sir Walter Raleigh, John Smith, and John Rolfe, This Beautiful window came from England and was given by Queen Victoria.

The windows to Smith, Rolfe and the two windows in the tower were given by the A. P. V. A. The Pulpit and sounding-board costing $500, were given by Mrs Elvia Sinclair Jones. The font, costing $110, was given by Bruton Coxe.

The remains of General Joseph Bridger and his Aunt, who was buried by his side on the White Marsh

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Farm, were removed in 1894 to the Old Brick Church and placed in the aisle.

The visitors to the Jamestown Exposition would never regret a run over to Smithfield to see this interesting old edifice.

Name Dahlia Ivy Sadler. Date 1907.

Grade Sixth. Age 16.

The Peanut Industry.

First of all in the early spring the earth is broken with a plow and made ready for the reception of the nuts that are to be planted in the months of April and May. The land is laid off in rows two and a half feet apart. A peanut is a large nut the shell of which is from one to two and a half inches long and contains one two or three nice large kernels according to length of nut. They are shelled to be planted, one kernel in a hill one foot in the row. Of course they are planted different distances, but this is the distance that is generally supposed to produce the best crop.

When they have been planted a few days they come up, but are left to grow a week or more when the planter will go over his crop and replant any hills that failed to come at first. Later as the grass and weeds begin to grow faster, they have to be weeded and plowed around to keep their growth from being choked by the wilder plants.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

The vine of the peanut grows and spreads out its leaves which are small until it is about two feet across and more where the soil is most fertile. In July it blooms; the blossom is a small yellow flower resembling the blossom of the touch-me-not in shape. This bloom soon begins to sag and by being plowed around it is covered by the earth and becomes a peg, which is a small soft shell and apparently contains nothing; but as it grows it hardens and soon becomes the fine nut above described.

In the month of September the farmer walks over his field of peanuts, now and then pulling up a vine for trial. If the kernel is grown and the shell hard then he says it is time to dig them. He will plow on both sides of the rows so that they may be easily shaken from the dirt, and pile them in rows three rows apart. When they have been in the piles long enough to dry they are shocked on sticks about seven feet high which are set in rows six rows apart.

Name ..... Date .....

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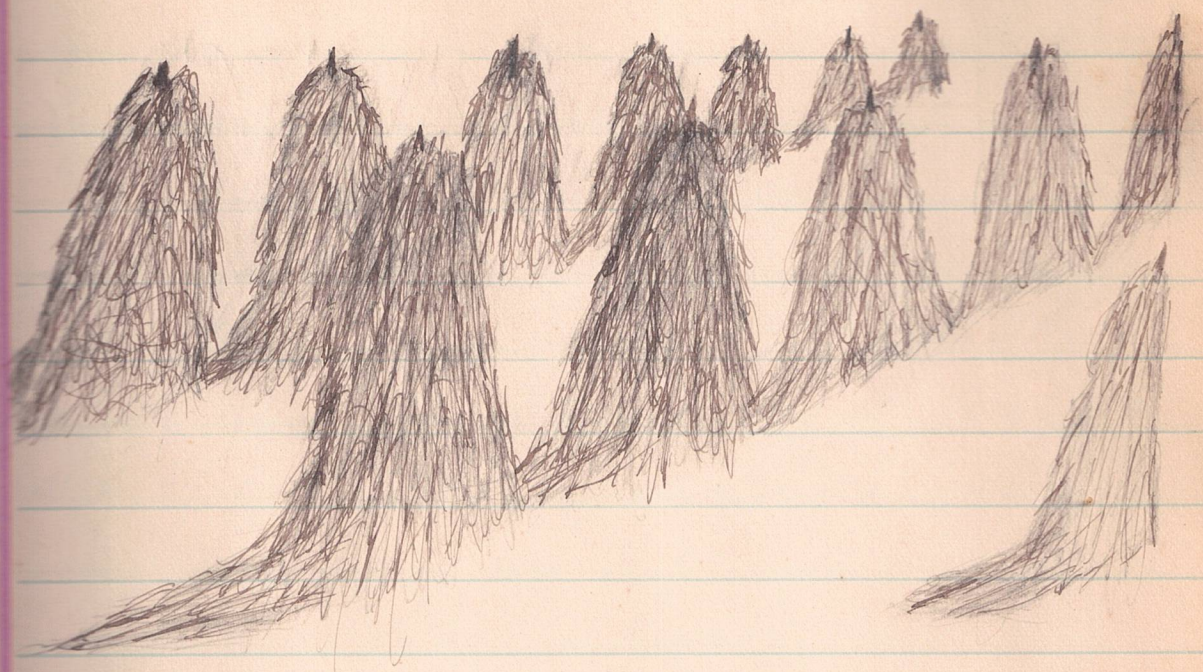


Here they stand until they have dried thoroughly when they are picked off and sewed up in bags holding four and a half bushels and made for that purpose. They are now ready to be sold to the factories.

When there is a heavy downfall of rain during the peanut digging season many hundred dollars' worth are left in and on the ground. Some, however, are picked up and sold; others are left that when the shocks are harvested the hogs may be turned in to gather the scattered nuts. So there is but little waste

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of the peanut crop in this section, the vines being used as fodder for cows and horses.

A small sale of peanuts begins as soon as is possible after digging. And there being so many raised the roads have almost a continual procession of carts and wagons, each bearing sometimes as much as fifteen bags. There are many hundred thousand bags of peanuts sold to the three factories of this town two of which belong to the Gwaltney-Bunkley Peanut Company and the remaining one operated by the Columbia Peanut Company, the Galtney-Bunkley company being the principal one. In the factory peanuts are cleaned, sorted, graded, shelled and packed. These factories not only buy from the growers of the immediate neighborhood but from all the peanut belt of Virginia and North Carolina.

Peanuts are healthful as well as pleas-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

ant to the taste. They are used for making candy, peanut meal, peanut butter, for salting and various other purposes.

When people in large far off cities see this nut sold in five-cent packages they do not realize what an important industry the raising and marketing of it forms. As late as the Civil War there were but few peanuts raised but the increase has been so rapid that now the full crop of Virginia and North Carolina will without doubt exceed two million bags annually.

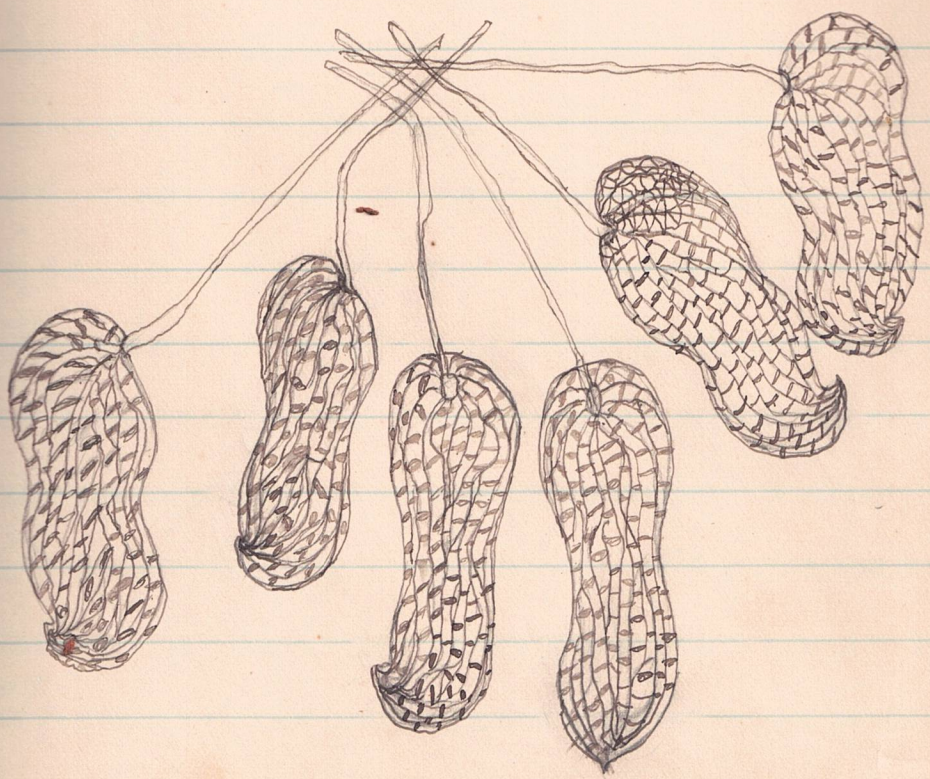
Smithfield is in the very heart of the peanut belt, and having three large factories which employ about two hundred and twenty-five men and women, turns out an average of about fifteen hundred bags daily the whole year.

It is widely known that peanuts are raised successfully in nearly all parts of the state as well as other states. Still it is worth mentioning that Isle of Wight, the county in which Smithfield is located, is the ban-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

ner peanut county of the state. It produces more peanuts than any other area of the same size in all these United States.



Name Lewis Chapman Date 1907

Grade Sixth Age 13

Hams.

What is called the Virginia Hams is a very fine grade of meat. The manner of curing is an art in itself. The hog feeds on peanuts which gives the ham its rare taste. After the hog is slaughtered and the ham cut out, it goes through a procers of salting and packing away for a few days, after which it is hung up in the smokehouse and smoked for about six weeks. Then it is taken down, repeppered and bagged. It is then ready for shipment.

Very often what is called a "meat bug" gets into the ham and destroys it, but if insects can be kept out, the longer the ham can be kept, the finer the meat is and the higher the price. We are very proud that our section

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of the country is noted for the finest hams the world produces. They are shipped everywhere. On all the bills of fare at the leading hotels, both at home and a broad, you will find them. King Edward is very fond of them, and that is sufficient endorsement of their sterling quality.

Name Fannie Hart. Date 1907.

Grade Sixth. Age 13.

a ship commanded by Captain Evans. They settled near the mouth of a creek on the south side, known as Lawne's creek. This creek made the dividing line between the counties of Isle of Wight and Surry, as early as 1642.

Captain Lawne and Ensign Washer represented the settlement at the First House of Burgesses. Captain Lawne soon died, and on November 20, 1620, the London Company ordered that "in regard to the mortality of the persons transported heretofore by Captain Lawne, and his associates, there be granted until midsummer, 1625, to make up the numbers of persons they were supposed to bring over." They also declared that the plantation be called "Isle of Wight plantation." This

Name Fannie Hart Date 1907.

Grade Sixth Age 12

name, however, was not used until many years later.

On November 21, 1621, Edward Bennett, a rich merchant of London, obtained a patent for a plantation conditioned on settling two hundred emigrants. His associates in the patent were his brother, Robert Bennett, his nephew Richard Bennett, and others.

In February, 1622, the Sea Flower, arrived with one hundred and twenty settlers, headed by Ralph Hamor, one of the council. Their place was called "Warrascoyack." Their plantations were occupied and the colony was growing rapidly. When, in March, 1622, occurred the great massacre by the Indians. In the course of a few hours one fourth of the

Name Fannie Hart. Date 1907

Grade Sixth Age 12.

population perished. The deaths on the plantation of Wyanoke reached a total of fifty-three. Some miraculous escapes were recorded. The consternation occasioned by the massacre was such that the determination was taken to abandon all plantations except about seven or eight.

After 1625, the colony took a new and more prosperous turn. In 1634, Virginia was divided into eight counties and Yarrascoyack was one of them. In 1635, the census showed five hundred and twenty-two persons in the county. In 1650, the population had grown to two thousand nineteen.

In 1637, the name of the County was changed to Isle of

Name Fannie Hart Date 1907.

Grade Sixth Age 12

Wright.

In 1653, soon after Virginia yielded to Parliment the two representives from Isle of Wright, were, John Hammond, and James Pyland. They were expelled from the House of Burgesses, one because of his "scandalous" character and the other because of "abetting Thomas Wayward," a noted Loyalist.

In Bacon's Rebellion (1676) Isle of Wight was the scene of constant foray. The creek bordering on the northern part of Isle of Wight originally known as "New Town Haven," was changed to "Pagan Creek." Pagan being a point of land.

Smithfield the largest town was laid out in 1752, by Colonel Arthur Smith, and Robert Burwell. Arthur Smith, William Hodsden.

Name Fannie Hart. Date 1902.

Grade Sixth. Age 12.

and James Baker, were the first trustees.

The value of real estate in Isle of Wight for 1896 was $1,407,942; value of personality was $498,420; number of white inhabitants, 6,228; colored, 6,639.

Smithfield, the largest town, has a population of about 1,800, and does a large business. It has long been celebrated for its hams which command the highest price in market. Windsor, a station on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, is a place of some importance. The court house is about eight miles from Windsor and about seven from Smithfield. The old "St Luke's" church near Smithfield is an important and very old church.

Isle of Wight has an area of

Name Fannie Hart. Date 1902.

Grade Sixth. Age 12.

two hundred and ninety-two and one third square miles, and the land has an average assessed value of $7.50 per acre. The soil is generally thin and sandy but in some places exceedingly rich. It produces immense crops of peanuts annually. The raising of peanuts and the packing of hogs are the chief industries of the County.

Name Emily Holloway Date 1907

Grade Sixth Age 11

The History of Smithfield.

In 1752 the town of Smithfield was incorporated on a grant of land given by the English Crown to Authur Smith, who had laid it out into lots and streets, and given it its name. For more than one hundred years before its incorporation it was quite a settlement and had a large trade with the West Indies, England, and the Northern cities of the United States.

Captain John Smith visited its site in one of his exploring expeditions and we find Pagan River upon which it is located very well defined on the map of Virginia which he made. In the great Indian massacre in 1622, fifty-three people were killed in and around the town.

Acts of incorporation have been

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

amended by different Virginia Assemblies from time to time until 1900, when the last amended act of incorporation was passed. The town was formerly controlled by trustees. It is now controlled by a mayor and six council men.

Smithfield contains many historic buildings. One of the oldest Masonic buildings in Virginia is located on mason street. The Lodge has held its meetings in this building for one hundred and twenty five years.

Early in 1700 the old CourtHouse was erected on main street. It served as the county seat until 1800. The Court House and jail are now used as private residences.

In 1800 the great Smithfield Ham Industry was started by R.A. Todd. The business has grown to large proportions, the hams being exported

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

to many foreign countries.

In about 1895 the peanut cleaning industry was established by Mr. P. D. Gwaltney and has grown to be second to none of its kind in the world to day.

In 1862 the war ship Smith Briggs of the Federal navy was sunk by the confederates and over two hundred soldiers killed and captured. Many marks of the shot and shell can be seen on main street where the battle occured.

Smithfield contains three modern and commodious church buildings: Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal. It has also a modern High school with a full curriculum as prescribed by the school authorities of the state. Many of the homes and business placesare of the most modern architecture.

The side walks are splendidly paved with crushed stone. Smithfield is a very healthful town being built

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

upon a picturesque hill seldom having any extremes in temperature.

In 1898 a modern telephone exchange was located here which has developed into a large business. In 1900 there were established water works and an efficient sewerage system.

Smithfield is noted for its commercial enterprise and bears the enviable reputation of being second to no town of its size in the volume of business done. It has two first class banks and many progressive and enterprising mercantile firms. It is recorded by the census bureau as one of the wealthiest towns per capita in the United States. It has two splended steamers, furnishing transportation for passengers and for the shipping of its products to foreign ports.

The citizens are typical Virginia gentlemen and gentle women, performing

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

well the distinguished characteristic of
Southern hospitality.

Name Eliza Moore, Date 1907.

Grade Fourth Grade. Age Twelve years.

Captain John Smith.

· CAPTAIN · JOHN · SMITH ·

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Captain John Smith.

Captain John Smith was born in England in 1579. His parents were good to him, but they died when he was about thirteen years of age. Just before his father died Smith was anxious to be an adventurer and he even sold his books and satchel to go to sea.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

After his parents died his guardian bound him as an apprentice to a merchant. Smith soon ran away and traveled thru Europe. On his way to France he fell into the hands of some robbers, who took from him all his money, clothes, and every thing he had. After a while, Smith met up with one of these robbers and killed him.

Soon after this, he set out for Italy. Hardly had the ship got to sea before a terrible storm came up. The people aboard the ship were the pilgrims on their way to the holy shrines at Rome. They thought Smith was the cause of the storm, so they threw

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

him over-board, but as Smith was a good swimmer he swam ashore to a little island which was not very far away.

After leaving Italy he went to Germany to fight the Turks, and he killed three Turks. The German prince had three Turks heads cut on Smith's shield in honor of the service he had done him.

JOHN SMITH'S COAT OF ARMS.

Soon after this Smith fell into the hands of a Turkish lady. She liked Smith, and she was afraid that something would happen to him so she sent him to her brother's and thought that he would be taken care of. When Smith went to her brother's, he was put in a barn with an iron collar around his neck. One day a Turk went in there to kill him, but Smith killed the Turk, and then put on the Turk's clothes and jumped on a horse and rode away.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

After Smith traveled over Northern Africa, he returned to England in 1604. All the people in England, when Smith got there, were talking about setting Virginia. Smith was always ready to help them, so he offered to help the English people raise the English flag on the shores of America.

He with a band of men, set sail from England, in December 1606. On the 26th of April, 1607, the ships came to the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. Into the Bay flowed a broad river, which was named James, in honor of the king. The The settlers went up the river and on May 13, 1607 landed at what is now called Jamestown. This was the real beginning of the English colonies in America.

JAMESTOWN.

Smith has been called the "Soul of

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the enterprise and the founder of Virginia." This is indeed true as he often encouraged the settlers when they were disheartened, and many times risked his life among the Indians to secure food for them.

Once Smith was captured by the Indians. Powhatan and his warriors decided to put him to death. While the Indians were consulting, an Indian maiden twelve years old stood looking on. She was the favorite daughter of Powhatan and she was called Pocahontas, which means "bright stream between two hills." She was filled with pity for Smith, and was greatly concerned when the Indians brought out two large stones and laid Smith's head upon them. Just as the Indians were about to beat his brains, she ran up, threw herself upon Smith, seized his head in her arms and laid

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

her head upon his. She thereupon begged her father not to kill Smith. After much entreaty, the old chief consented to spare Smith's life, and ordered him to make bells and beads for his daughter. Thus, in an unexpected way, God saved the life of Smith and the first colony of Virginia.

Unfortunately for the colony, Smith did not remain in Virginia all the time. In September, 1609, as he was returning from an expedition, a bag of gunpowder exploded and wounded him in the hip. When he got to Jamestown, he found a vessel on the point of leaving for England, so he left for London to get medical treatment.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Smith never again returned to Virginia, though he lived twenty-two years longer. The last years of his life were spent in writing his History of Virginia, which was published in 1624. He never married. He died in London in 1631 and was buried in St. Sepulchre's Church. On his tomb is carved his shield with three Turks' heads; and beneath is a long inscription in poetry of which the following is a part:

"Here lieth one conquered that
hath conquered kings,
Subdued large territories and
done things
Which, to the world, impossible
would seem
But that truth is held in more
esteem.

Oh, say may his soul in sweet
Elysium sleep

Name Mary Adams, Date 1907.

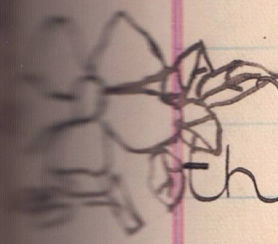
Grade Third Grade. Age 9 years.

Flowers.

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Flowers.



We love flowers because they are bright, and cheerful, and they are of such pretty shapes, and colors. Nearly every body loves flowers. The people who do not love flowers, are mean and selfish. If you give a baby a flower it will laugh and smile at it. If the baby is old enough to walk out in the garden where flowers are, it is apt to say, "pretty, "pretty!"

In spring the flowers are small, but they smell very sweet. The jonoquil is one of the earliest flowers of spring. In summer there are all kinds of flowers, large and small; some of them smell sweet, and some do not.

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

In autumn the flowers are large, but very few have a perfume. People do not like the large flowers as well as they like the small ones. In winter most of the flowers stay under the ground until spring. But some people love flowers so much that they build houses for them through winter. These houses are called hot houses. Some people even keep them in their homes.

One winter a friend gave a little girl a flower. She attended to it every day. It did not matter what was going on, she would go to the little flower and look at it. She loved the little flower. But one time when

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

she went to the little flower it was frozen, and it died. But not long after that another friend gave her a flower. But it was a long time before she could love that one as well as she had loved the other.

If we should take a walk out in the woods, or fields, we should not enjoy the walk much if we did not see any flowers on the way.

Gardens are pretty. But the garden of Eden was the most beautiful of all. This garden was made for Adam and Eve. As long as Adam and Eve were good, God let them stay in the garden. But when they disobeyed God, He would not let them stay in the garden

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

any longer, so he drove them out.

In a sickroom flowers sometimes make people more cheerful. A sick friend would appreciate a bouquet of flowers. The flowers no doubt would cheer her while a visit from you might make her worse.

Flowers make a schoolroom look cheerful, and since a large part of a child's life is spent in a schoolroom, the room should be made as cheerful as possible. A child will feel more like studying in a bright room than in a gloomy room.

Flowers are useful for decoration. They are very often used at marriages. People even embroider flowers

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

on their dresses
Of all places that should be made cheerful by flowers is a dark and gloomy prison. Once a man named Charney was put in prison by a man named Napoleon. The reason he put charney in prison was because he was the king, and he thought Charney was his enemy: One day when Charney was walking up and down the prison yard, he saw a flower. He went and looked at it. He watered the flower and cared for it. At-last the flower began to droop. The stone was in its way and it could not grow. One day an Italian girl came to the prison to see her father who was in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

prison. She saw how Charney cared for his flower. She liked flowers, and Charney told her that the stones were keeping the flower from growing. She went to the queen, Josephine. Josephine liked flowers, too. She told the king about this man. So the king had the stones taken up, and also let Charney go free. Charney took his flower with him.

If you love flowers you will want to know how they are made. Look at a rose. First it is a little bud, then it grows larger and larger until it becomes a full blown rose. A juice called sap has caused this flower to grow. The sap goes up to the

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

bud through little pipes in the stems. In just this way all flowers are made to grow. Of course, God sends the rain and sunlight to help the sap.

Flowers are not all the same color, yet the sap makes the color. If you break a stem of a red rose, the sap looks nothing like the red leaves, but there is something in the sap that makes this color.

Sap not only causes flowers to grow and gives them their color but also gives them their perfume. If you smell the sap it will not smell like the flower does. Yet the sap has something in it that causes the smell. Some flowers have a sweet perfume,

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

and some have no perfume. There are still others that smell badly and by that we know they are poisonous.

The shape of a flower nearly always names it. The star of Bethlehem is the shape of a star, and the pea blossom is the shape of a butterfly. The hyacinths are shaped like bells, and the buttercup is the shape of a cup. The morning glory is the shape of a funnel. The daisy is a compound flower. Some trees like the chestnut have blossoms like tassels. The Virginia Creeper is shaped like a trumpet.

Flowers have habits just as people do. They always

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

turn to the light. If you put a flower in the window it will turn to the light. If you turn it around, in a little while it will turn around to the light again. Have you ever noticed the sunflower? It always turns to the sun. The tulip, pondlily and dandelion go to sleep at night. Sometimes when it is hot the dandelions go to sleep as early as nine O'clock, in the day. Some flowers go to sleep at four O'clock. There is a flower that goes to bed at noon. It is the morning glory. One of the prettiest flowers always opens at night, and then for only a few hours. This is the night blooming cereus and if a person ever sees one he

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

will want to see it again.

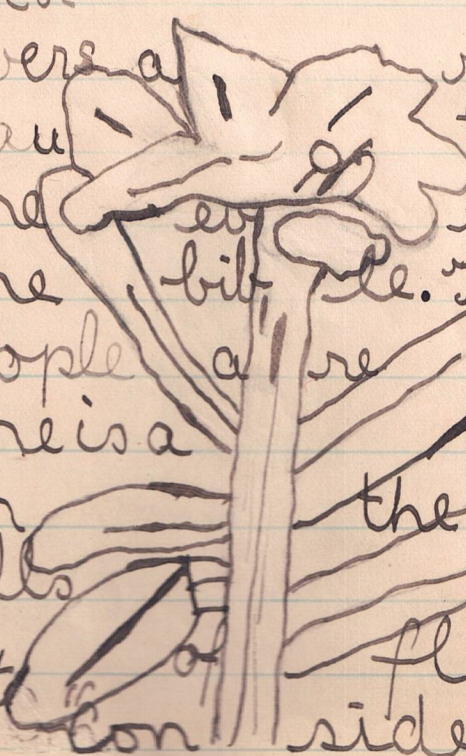
Honey bees live on flowers. The honey bee sucks the juice of a flower. If the flowers are sweet and then we know that the honey is good. But if the flower is not sweet then the honey is not good. Have you ever seen the bumble bee? Unlike the honey bee, he goes only to one kind of flower, while the honey bee he goes from flower to flower. Butterflies also feed on flowers. There is a bird that gets its food from the Virginia creeper. It has a long bill so that it can put its bill down in the flower. This bird is the humming bird.

Once there was a lady, who

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

found a little humming bird. The little bird held out his tongue, for it was nearly dead. The lady took the little bird home with her. She gave it some water and some sugar. It took its little tongue in and put it out again for more. At last it grew well. Then it flew off to get something better from flowers.



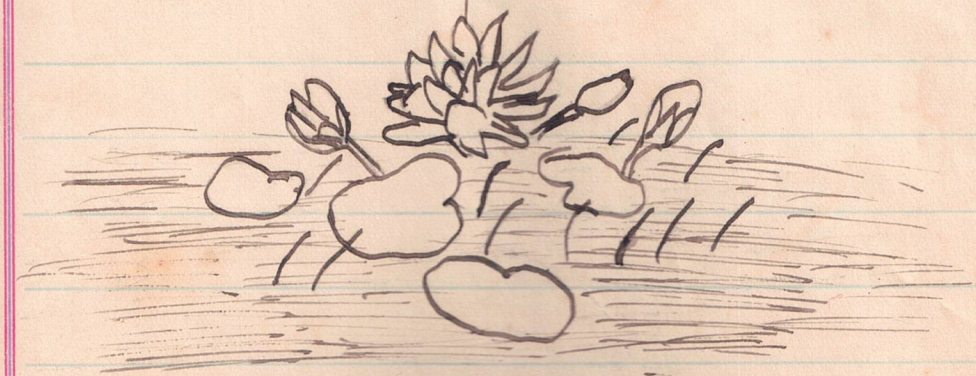
Flowers are so bright and beautiful, that they are even spoken of in the bible. The bible says people are like flowers. There is a beautiful verse in the bible that tells of the beauty of the flowers. It says: Consider the lilies

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

of the fields, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Flowers do what they can to cheer and brighten the world so from them we can learn a lesson. We should try and brighten the world, and to do this, we must be patient, kind and cheerful.



Name Julia Holland, Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 11 years.

Flowers.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Flowers.

We love flowers because they have such pretty colors, and such sweet perfume. Nearly every body loves flowers; if they do not, I think they are very mean and selfish. Even little babies love flowers. If you take a flower and hold it in front of a baby it will reach for it, and smile at it. When a baby old enough to walk, goes out into a flower garden, it is apt to say, "Pretty! pretty"!

In spring the flowers are very small, and they have very sweet perfume. The snow drop is the earliest flower of spring. In summer the flowers are all kinds, both small and large; some of them are sweet, and some are not. In autumn the flowers are very large, but have very little perfume if any. But in winter if you want to keep the flowers from freezing, you will have to put them in the hot house, or in your homes.

If you should take a walk in the fields

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

and didn't see any flowers, you would'nt enjoy your walk as well as if you saw some pretty flowers on your way. In the gardens, the beautiful colors of flowers mingled with the fresh green leaves, make a feast for our eyes.

Once there was a beautiful garden called the Garden of Eden. It had many flowers, and fruits, and trees. God put Adam and Eve in it, and told them that they could eat of all the fruits except one. That was the apple. Then God showed them the fruit and went out. Eve disobeyed him, and ate the fruit. Then she got Adam to eat some. So when God came back he put them out of the garden.

If a person is very sick, and any of her friends want to go to see her, it would be very much better to send her a bunch of flowers. The flowers would make the room look pleasanter than if it had no flowers in it.

Flowers are very pretty in school

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

rooms, too. They make the children like to study more, because the room will look brighter and pleasanter. We also use flowers for decorations. We decorate churches when we have marriages, and we also decorate churches for entertainments.

A flower once caused a prisoner to be set free from a dark gloomy prison? I will tell you the story. Once there was a man named Charney. He had done something that caused Napoleon to put him in prison. One day Charney took a walk in the prison yard. He saw a little flower coming up between two stones. He took good care of it and watered it every day. One day he went out to look at his flower, and it was almost dead. The stones were in its way so it did not have room to grow. Charney wanted to take the stones up, but he was afraid that Napoleon would not let him. So one day he saw an Italian girl. He told her all about the flower. Then she went to Josephine and told her that Charney wanted

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

to take the stones up so that his flower could grow. Then Josephine told the king, and he agreed to it. Charney went to work and took up the stones, and his flower began to grow again. Afterwards Napoleon let him go free. When he went in prison he did not believe in God, but as he watched this little flower he began to believe in God.

If you should go out into a garden and break a rose off the bush, you could see the sap in it. In that rose are little pipes, and through the pipes the sap feeds the rose. So it is with all flowers.

Sap not only makes the flowers grow but it also gives them their color and perfume. The sap looks alike in all flowers but it makes the flowers of many different colors. The sap does not smell sweet, yet it makes some flowers smell sweet and some smell bad, and gives others no smell at all.

Flowers have all kinds of shapes. We have the star of bethlehem and that is shaped like a star. We have the pea-blossom and

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

that is shaped like a butterfly. The blue bell is shaped like a bell, and the butter cup is shaped like a cup. The morning glory is shaped like a funnel, and the trumpet creeper is shaped like a trumpet.

Flowers have habits just the same as people. If you put a flower in the window it will turn toward the light. There is one flower that blooms at night, and that is the night blooming cereus. It remains open only a few hours then closes never to open again.

Some insect live on flowers. The honey bee, the bumble bee, the butterfly, and the humming bird get their food from them. The bees get the juice from the flowers to make honey with.

The Bible has a beautiful little verse in it about flowers, and this is it: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solmon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these".

Name ..... **Date** .....

Grade ..... **Age** .....

There is a lesson to be learned from flowers. They brighten and cheer the world, so like them we can do something to brighten the world by being good, sweet, and patient.

Name Virginia Perryman, Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 8 years.

Flowers.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Flowers.

Every body likes flowers except those who are mean and selfish. Some people like flowers so much that they take the trouble to keep them in hothouses.

In spring the flowers are small and sweet; in summer, theey are of all kinds, large, small, and sweet. In autumn the flowers are large and beautiful, but not very sweet. In winter we have no flowers except in the house.

Field flowers are not generally sweet. We would not like a walk in the woods without flowers.

The first garden was the Garden of Eden, It was the most beautiful garden ever made. The Lord said they might eat of all the fruits of the tree except one tree that stood in the middle of the garden. One day the serpent tempt

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

ed Eve, to eat of the fruit of Knowledge, good and evil. She gave some to Adam and then the Lord would not let them stay in the garden any longer. As long as they were pure and innocent He permitted them to live among the flowers, but as soon as they sinned He would let them stay no longer among beautiful things.

Flowers have some times made prisoners cheerful. Once there was a man named Charney. Napoleon thought he was an enemy, so he ordered him to be put in prison. One day when Charney was walking in the prison yard, he saw a little flower growing through a crack in the prison wall. He took a great interest in that little flower. One day he saw it was going to die and he felt very sorry.

An Italian girl came to see her father. When she found what was the matter, she asked permission from

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

The queen to let Charney take up the stones around it. Josephine, who was queen, took such an intrest in Charney that she begged her husband to let Charney go free.

The flowers, when open, look very different from what they do before they open. A rose is first a green bud. Then a juice called sap goes up the stem and causes it to grow larger. Finally it becomes a full blown rose.

Although sap has no color nor smell yet it gives the color and perfume to flowers. How this is, we do not know. God sends sunlight and rain to help the sap.

Flowers are of many shapes. Some shapes are star, butterfly, bell, cup, funnel, and trumpet.

Flowers have habits as well as people. They always turn towards the light. Some flowers close up at night such as

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the dandelions, go to bed at noon, sun-flowers, tulip, pond lily, and a great many others.

Most flowers have a sweet juice in them, so a great many insects can get food from them. The honey-bee, bumble-bee, butterfly, and humming bird gather honey from them.

The Bible says that people are like flowers. They are like flowers. They are here to day and to-morrow cut down. The Bible also tells of of the beauty of flowers in this verse "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toild not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these".

Little flowers in their ways make the world look beautiful and bright, so like them the little children should try to do all they can to be like the little flowers. To do that, they must be

Name _____ Date _____

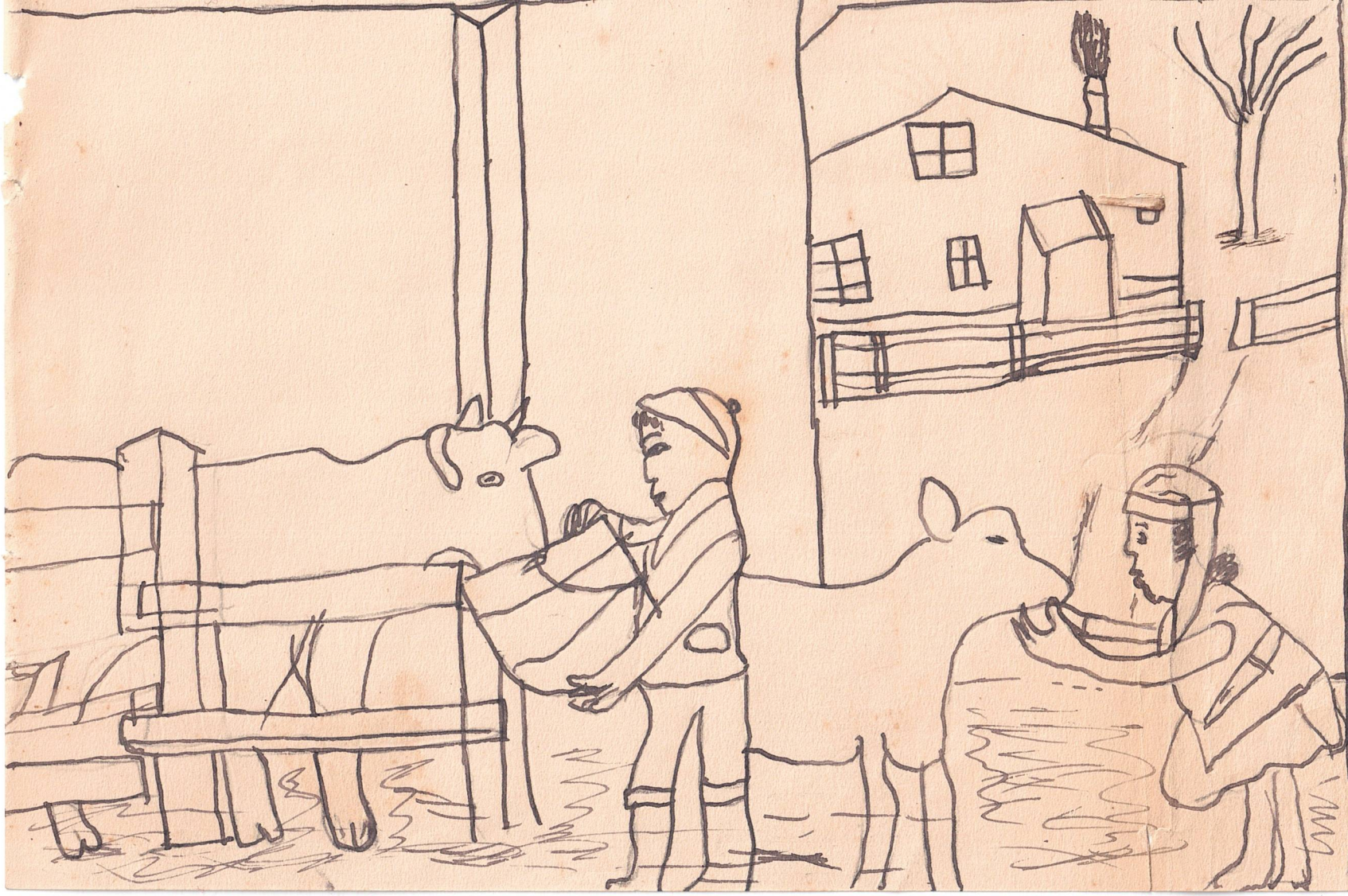
Grade _____ Age _____

Kind, cheerful, and patient.

Name Virginia Berryman, Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 8 years.

An Original Story
Written From A Picture
Study.



Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Dorothy's and Tom's Visit to Grandma.

Dorothy's and Tom's grandmother lived on a large farm. When winter came, they were invited to go to the farm to spend the winter. So one morning, early, they took the cars bound for grandmother's. When they got there, she came out to meet them.

The house was an old fashioned one. In the yard were large barn and stables. There was a lane leading from the house to the barn. There was a garden, but, it being winter, no flowers were in bloom.

Soon Dorothy and Tom felt quite at home. They admired the animals very much. Tom liked best of all an old brindle cow and Dorothy liked her calf. They fed them every day at the usual hour no matter what they were doing.

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

The winter passed very quickly, and they were very sorry to leave their pets and go back to the city.

Name Vance Lyttle, Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 12 years.

Floivers.

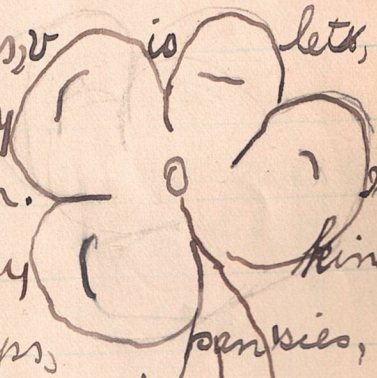
Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Flowers.

We love flowers because they are sweet and pretty. Every body ought to love flowers, but some people are so mean and selfish that they do not love anything but themselves.

In spring, the crocus, violets, hyacinths, and many others begin to bloom. In summer, we have many kinds of delightful roses, tulips, pansies, pinks, and many others. In Autumn and Winter, we have but very few. One of the prettiest, I think is the Chrysanthemum.



We should not enjoy our walk in the fields if there were no flowers to gather on the way. In the fields we find daisies, butter cups, and wild violets.

Gardens are among the most

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

beautiful places on earth. The first Garden was called the Garden of Eden. In it God planted every kind of flowers, fruit, and vegetable. He made the first man and woman and named them Adam and Eve, and put them in this beautiful Garden with everything around them they could wish for. Still they were not satisfied but had to eat of the forbidden fruit which God had told them not to do. So he sent the angel Gabriel with a fiery sword to drive them out. He did not want such wicked people to live in so beautiful a place.

Flowers are very beautiful to have in a sick room, but some are very unhealthy on account of their being too fragrant. A bouquet of flowers would please a sick person and make her feel more

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Cheerful, While a visit from a friend might make her worse.

Flowers are very beautiful for decoration in school rooms, Churches, and also in other public places. Even in the dark, gloomy prison have flowers been appreciated.

Once upon a time, there was a man named Charney. Napoleon had Charney put in prison Charney did not believe in God. One day Charney saw something coming up through the floor. After awhile he saw it was a little flower. As he watched that little flower from day to day, he began to believe in God.

The queen loved flowers and when she found out how Charney loved this little flower. She took an interest in him. After awhile she persuaded Napoleon to let

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Charnelle Go free.

Flowers are made from the sap that comes up through little pipes in the stem. God sends sunshine and rain to help the sap.

If flowers were all the same color we would not enjoy looking at them as much as we do since they are of different colors. The colors are made by the sap.

Sap not only makes flowers grow and gives them their colors. But also causes their perfume. Some flowers smell sweet And some have no smell some flowers have a bad smell and by that we know they are poisonous.

Flowers are of different shapes and sizes. Some are large and some are small. Some of their shapes are like a star, a trum-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

pet, a butterfly, a bell, a cup, and a funnel.

Flowers like people have ways of acting. They always turn towards the light, such as the tulip, the dandelion, and pond-lily, go to sleep at night. The morning glory opens in the morning and closes at noon. The night blooming cereus is one of the most beautiful flowers, blooms only at night and remains opens only a few hours, then closes never to open again.

Many insects live on flowers. Bumble bee, honey bee, butterflies, and humming birds gather honey from them to eat.

The Bible says that we are like the flowers. They are here today and tomorrow cut down. It also speaks of the beauty of flowers in

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

this verse:

"Consider the lilies of the field how they grow; they toil not neither do they spin; And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these,,

We can all learn a lesson from flowers. For they teach us to be sweet and modest, innocent and happy, beautiful and bright, so let us all be happy and try to make others happy, as do the little flowers. For -

"He gave us eyes to see them,
And lips that we might tell
How great is God almighty;
Who hath made all things well"

Name Geneva Moore, Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 9 years.

Flowers.

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Flowers.

All people love flowers except those who are mean and selfish. Even little babies love flowers. If you give a little baby a flower it will play with it, and perhaps tear it up. If a little child just beginning to walk goes out into a flower garden it will say "Pretty! pretty!"

The flowers of early spring are very small; but the small flowers are the sweetest of all. The violet is the sweetest flower of spring. In summer there are all kinds of flowers. In autumn the flowers are very large, but only a few are sweet. People love flowers so much that they even have them put in hot hot houses to keep through the long, cold winter. Often they keep them in their houses.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

One winter, a lady gave a little girl a plant. This little girl learned to love the plant and called it one of her little pets. She looked after it and watered it every day, until it began to bloom. But one day it began to wither and die, and this little girl was very, very sorry. Her friend gave her another one, but it was a long time before she could learn to love this one as she had loved the other.

Flowers are often put in sick rooms to cheer sick people. A person may be very ill and not able to see her friends, yet her friends can show their love and sympathy by sending flowers.

In the schoolroom, where the children have to spend most

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

of their lives, flowers can be used to brighten the room. Children would enjoy going to school more if there were flowers in the schoolroom than if there were none.

Flowers are used for decoration. People decorate the church with them for a marriage, and on Easter they decorate the church with flowers.

Flowers would help to make a dark, gloomy prison look cheerful and would cheer the prisoners. How a little flower once cheered a prisoner is seen in this little story.

There was once a man named Charney who was put in prison by a king named Napoleon. This king put Charney in prison because he thought he was his ene-

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

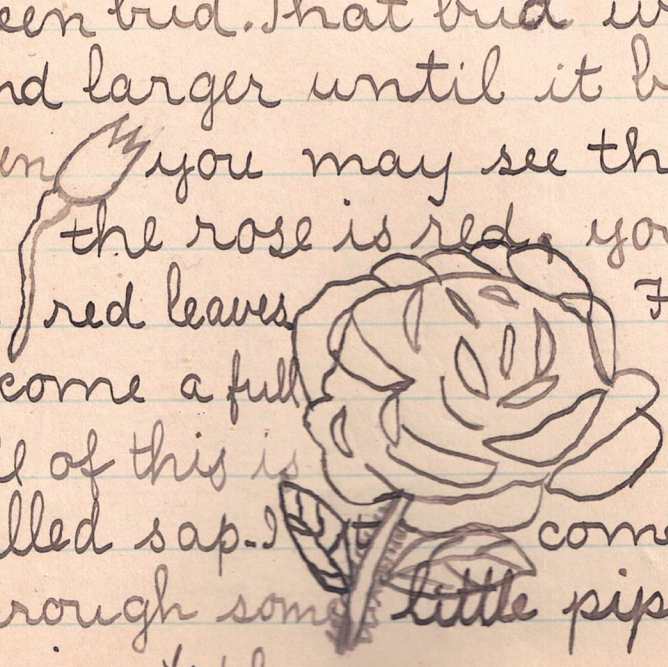
my. One day when he was taking his walk in the prison yard he saw a plant coming up between two stones. Every day when he went to take his walk he would go and have a look at the flower until he learned to love this flower. But one day it began to wither because it did not have room for its roots to spread. Charney thought that something ought to be done. An Italian girl came to the prison to visit her father. Charney sent word by her to Josephine the queen. So Josephine saw the king and told him of Charney's love for the flower, and Napoleon let the two stones be taken up so the plant could have room. After awhile he also let Charney go free. But Charney could not bear to part with the flower, so the flower

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

was taken up and Charney carried it with him. This flower not only brought Charney's freedom, but caused him to believe in God. When he was put in prison he did not believe in God, but as he watched the flower from day to day he knew that only God could make it grow.

If you love flowers you will want to know how they are made. On a rose-bush you may see a tiny green bud. That bud will grow larger and larger until it begins to open, then you may see the little leaves. If the rose is red, you will see the red leaves. Finally it will become a full blown rose. All of this is done by a juice called sap. It comes up to the flower through some little pipes in the stem. In just the same way all flowers



Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

are made to grow.

Flowers are of many different kinds of color, and it is the sap that makes the color. You would never think when looking at sap that it could make flowers of different colors. But there is something in the sap that makes it.

The sap not only makes flowers grow and gives them their color, but it also causes the perfume. Some flowers have a very sweet smell, and some do not have any smell. Others have a bad smell and by that we know they are poisonous. Flowers that have an unpleasant odor are very few. God has given us a great many that smell sweet.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Flowers are of many different kinds of color, and it is the sap that makes the color. You would never think when looking at sap that it could make flowers of different colors. But there is something in the sap that makes it.

The sap not only makes flowers grow and gives them their color, but it also causes the perfume. Some flowers have a very sweet smell, and some do not have any smell. Others have a bad smell and by that we know they are poisonous.

Flowers are of many shapes as well as colors. They are sometimes named by their shapes. The star of bethlehem is shaped like a star. The pea-blossom is shaped like a butterfly. The lily of the valley has a bell shaped flower. The butter-cup is shaped like a cup and the morning-glory is shaped

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

like a funnel. Some flowers are like a trumpet. This is the shape of the blossom of the trumpet-creeper. The daisy and the pansy are compound flowers. The willow and chestnut trees have blooms that look like tassels.

Flowers have ways of acting just as people do. They always turn toward the light. If you put a flower in a window it will turn towards the light; and if you turn it around, in a few minutes, it will turn towards the light again.

The sunflower always turns towards the sun. At night the tulip closes, and so does the pond lily. Dandelions close at night, also, but if it is a very hot day it will close early to protect itself from the heat of the sun. The four-o'clock opens at four o'clock in the afternoon; and the

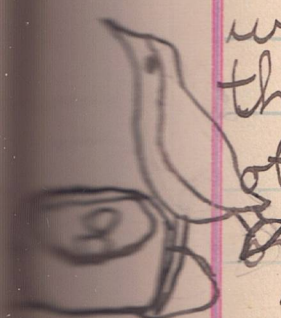
Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

go-to-bed-at-noon opens in the morning and closes at noon. The night blooming cereus blooms but once a year and then it remains open open only a few hours. It then closes never to open again.

Honey bees, bumble bees, butterflies, and humming birds live on flowers. The cypress is a very small flower, so when a bee tries to get the honey out of it he cannot get inside of the flower, but he keeps pushing and pushing until he splits the flower and then he gets the honey.

A bumble bee is unlike the other bees. When he starts to get honey he will get the honey only from the flowers he begins with. The other bees do not. They go from one flower to another.



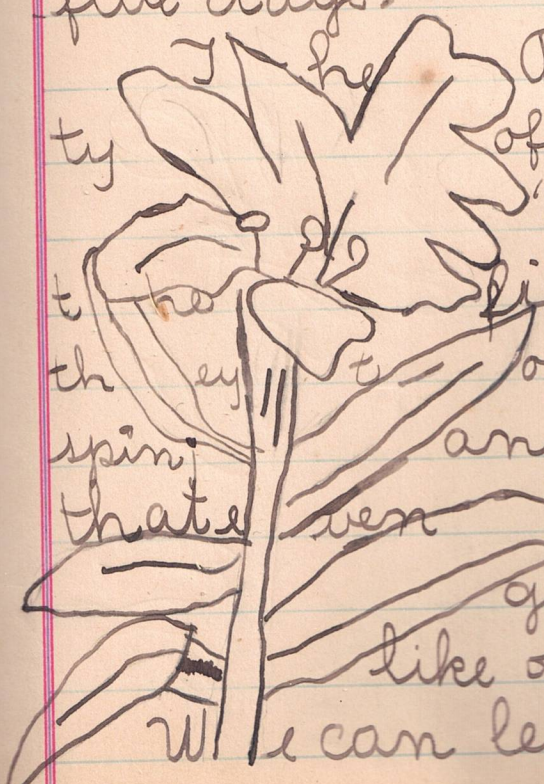
There was once a bee that was very lazy, and he went into a flower

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

to rest. So when the time came for the flower to close, it closed and caught the bee in a trap. The bee had to wait until the next day before he could go back to his hive.

People are like flowers. The baby is like the flowers that live for a few hours, the young people are like the flowers that live for one or two days, and the old people are like the flowers that live for four or five days.



The Bible speaks of the beauty of flowers in this verse: "Consider the lilies of the fields, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these!"

We can learn a lesson from

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

the little flowers. They do the best they can in their way to cheer the world. So like them we ought to try to do what we can to brighten the world, and to do this we must be kind, good, thoughtful, and patient.

Name Martha Wilson. Date 1907.

Grade Third Grade. Age 9 years.

Flowers.

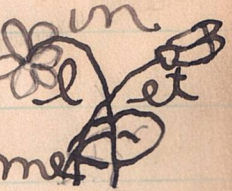
Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Flowers.

Flowers are among the most beautiful things God has made. If it were not for them how dreary every thing would look in summer. They are so beautiful we are not surprised that they are loved by every body.

The first flowers we see in Spring are the sweet violet and hyacinth. Later on come beautiful roses and other Summer flowers. In Autumn we have the gorgeous chrysanthemums and many others.



We would not enjoy our walks in fields half so much if we were not greeted by the lovely blooms. We enjoy looking at the flowers in the garden because their different colors, mingled with the fresh green leaves make a feast for our eyes.

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

The Garden of Eden was the most beautiful garden God has made.

When we are sick and can not see our friends, how sweet to be remembered by flowers! Even the prisoner in his lonely cell loves flowers.

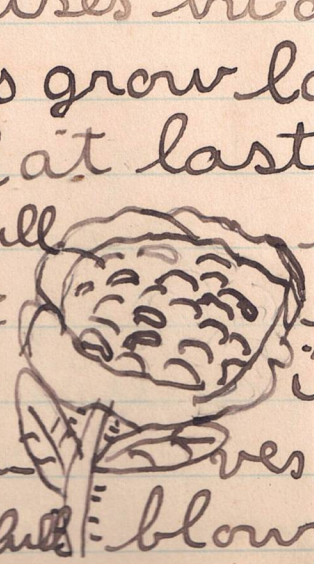
Napoleon, the Emperor of France, once put Charney in prison. When he was put in prison he did not believe in God. One day when Charny was walking out in the yard, he saw a little flower growing between two stones. He watched this flower until he began to love it. One day the little flower was withering, he wanted to take the stones up but he was afraid to do it without permission. Charney's aunt and Italian girl. She asked Josepline to ask

Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

Napoleon to let him take the stones away. Josephine asked Napoleon to let him take up the stones. Charney took up the stones and the little flower had more food. Josephine then asked Napoleon to let Charney go free, which he did. Charney took the flower away with him.

Flowers are all made from sap. When spring comes the sap begins to rise in the stem and causes buds to form. The buds grow larger and larger until at last the flower becomes a full bloom. Look at a rose. At first it is a green bud, then it begins to unfold its leaves, and then it becomes a full blown rose. It is sap, together with sun and rain,



Name ..... Date .....

Grade ..... Age .....

that has done all of this.

The sap not only causes flowers to grow but also give them their color and perfume. Flowers are not all the same color, for if they were, we should not enjoy looking at them as much as we do. Some of them smell sweet and some have no smell. Others smell badly and by that we know they are poisonous.

Flowers have various shapes such as star, butterfly, bell, cup, funnel, trumpet. The hyacinth is shaped like a bell, the pea-blossom like a cup, the morning glory like a funnel, and the trumpet creeper like a trumpet.

Flowers have different habits as people do. When you

Name _____ Date _____

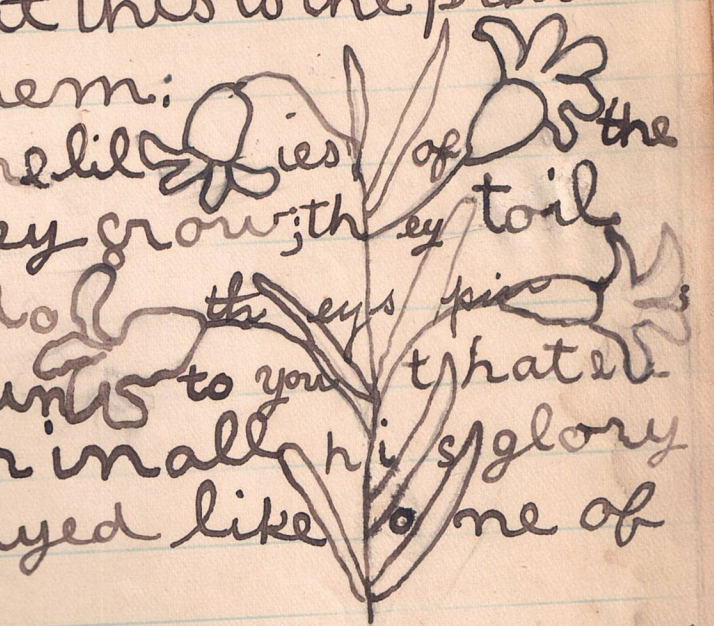
Grade _____ Age _____

put a flower at a window it will always turn to the light. The four o'clock opens at four o'clock in the evening, and the night blooming cereus opens at night for a few hours then dies.

Many insects live on flowers. Bees, butterflies, and humming birds gather honey from them.

The Bible speaks of flowers very often, but this is the prettiest verse about them:

"Consider the lilies of the fields, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."



Flowers stay under ground all winter and never get im-

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

patient. Besides after they bloom, they brighten and cheer the World, and to do this we must be kind, sweet, good, and cheerful.

Name Marcus Adelstein. Date March, 1907.

Grade Second. Age nine. 9.

The Ant and the Grasshopper.

Once upon a time there was a grasshopper and an ant. The grasshopper played all summer while the ant worked to put up food for winter. The grasshopper called the ant to come with him to play. The ant said, "I have not time to play"! At last winter came. The grasshopper did not have any thing to eat. He went to his neighbor, the ant, and asked for food. The ant said to the grasshopper "I have not any food for you. They who play all summer aught to starve in winter."

Name Margret Crumpler. Date March, 1907.

Grade Second. Age Eight.

The Cat, the Monkey, and the Chestnuts.

Once there was a cat and a monkey watching some chestnuts put in the fire to roast. The monkey said, "How good they look! I do wish I had some of them. Your paws are so much like hands I wish you would get some out." The cat was much pleased with these words. So she put her paw in and got one out. "How well you did that! Get another one," said the monkey. The cat was much pleased at this again. So she put her paw in and got another and another until she got them all. She turned around in time to see the monkey eat the last nut. Poor pussy got nothing but a burnt paw for all the work she did.

Name Marcus Adelstein. Date March, 1907.

Grade Second. Age Nine.

The Fox and the Grapes.

Once upon a time there were some nice, ripe, sweet, grapes hanging from a vine. A fox came by and saw them. He said, "I wish those grapes were not so high." He jumped and jumped and his nose almost touched them. The last time he jumped he fell back on a sharp stone and hurt his head very much. He gave a sneer and turned his back and said, "I would not eat them if they were on the ground. The birds would not even peck at them because they are so sour."

Name Nancy Cowling Date March 1907.

Grade Second. Age Eight.

Dictation.

One day Alice went to the meadow.
What do you think She found?
She found Some strawberries in the grass.
She said, "Papa, are these berries ripe?"
"Yes, Alice, the red berries are ripe," he said.
"I think I shall carry Some to Mamma," said Alice.
She took the strawberries to her mamma.
Alice said, "I picked these for you in the meadow, Mamma."
"Thank you," Said Mamma.

Name Lucy Coper. Date March, 1907

Grade Second. Age Eight.

The Boy Who Cried "Wolf."

Once there was a man who had a flock of sheep. He sent his little boy to the pasture to mind them. He told him if a wolf came to cry out "Wolf"! "Wolf"! So the boy went. For some time no wolf came. The boy was getting very tired and he thought that he would have some fun. So he cried out "wolf"! "wolf"! The men came running to kill the wolf, but there was no wolf. The men went back to the field. They did not like this joke. The boy fooled them several times. But at last a wolf really came and the boy cried "Wolf!

Name _____ Date _____

Grade _____ Age _____

Wolf"! "Help"! Help"! but the men thought he was only fooling them and they would not go. The wolf took one of the boys favorite lambs and carried it off. The boy never fooled them again.

Name Carroll Goodrich. Date March, 1907

Grade First. Age Seven.

5 X 2 = 10
2 X 10 = 20
5 X 5 = 25
3 X 9 = 27
3 X 5 = 15
4 X 6 = 24
6 X 2 = 12
3 X 10 = 30
2 X 11 = 22
3 X 6 = 18
4 X 7 = 28
5 X 3 = 15
3 X 7 = 21

12 ÷ 3 = 4
9 ÷ 3 = 3
12 ÷ 4 = 3
15 ÷ 5 = 3
18 ÷ 3 = 6
24 ÷ 8 = 3
20 ÷ 4 = 5
30 ÷ 5 = 6
25 ÷ 5 = 5
20 ÷ 10 = 2
24 ÷ 6 = 4
27 ÷ 9 = 3
30 ÷ 10 = 3

Name Amy Atkins

Grade First.

Date March 3 1907

Age Seven

2 X 6 = 12
4 X 2 = 8
3 X 3 = 9
5 X 3 = 15
4 X 4 = 16
6 X 3 = 18
2 X 9 = 18
7 X 3 = 21
12 X 2 = 24
4 X 5 = 20
11 X 2 = 22
6 X 4 = 24
3 X 8 = 24
3 X 2 = 6
3 X 6 = 18

21 ÷ 7 = 3
18 ÷ 6 = 3
10 ÷ 5 = 2
12 ÷ 3 = 4
14 ÷ 7 = 2
16 ÷ 4 = 4
21 ÷ 3 = 7
24 ÷ 3 = 8
27 ÷ 9 = 3
30 ÷ 6 = 5
20 ÷ 4 = 5
24 ÷ 8 = 3
18 ÷ 3 = 6
15 ÷ 5 = 3
12 ÷ 4 = 3

The Faculty and Senior Class
of
Smithfield High School

request your presence at the
Commencement Exercises
Monday evening, May twenty-ninth
nineteen hundred sixteen
at eight o'clock
High School Auditorium

Graduating Exercises

Class '16

Smithfield High School

Monday, May 29, 1916

Invocation - - - - - - Rev. Daniel T. Merritt

Salutatory: Second Honour - - Annie Lee Cowling

Chorus "Barcarolle" —Offenbach

Class Prophecy: Third Honour - - Mary M. Gwaltney

Piano Solo — Mary Reams

Original Short Story - - - - - - Rose C. Ward

Duet "Whispering Hope" —Hawthorne

Misses Gladys Grimes and Rose C. Ward

Valedictory: First Honour - - - Adelaide E. Lyttle

Address - - - - - - - Hon. H. H. Rumble

Delivery of Diplomas - - - Ernest H. Williams

Chorus "From the Land of the Sky Blue Water" —Cadman

Awarding of Grammar School Diplomas

Awarding of Distinctions

Chorus "Slumber Boat" —Gaynor

USHERS

Martin Holloway ~~Thomas Dunaway~~ Joseph Holloway

Hugh Warren Albert Seward

Walter Ames Sam Gay

Piano loaned by Fergusson Music Company, Newport News, Va.

GRADUATING CLASS

IDA LUCILLE BATTEN

MARGARET LEE BATTEN

ANNE LEE COWLING

MARY MAGDALENE GWALTNEY

MARY RAMSEY HOLLOWAY

ADELAIDE EMMA LYTTLE

MAE EDWARDS NORWOOD

GEORGE BEN STOTT

CERTIFICATES IN ENGLISH

LUCY ADAMS COFER

ROSE CASSANDRA WARD

A very pretty Valentine party was iven at the High School Hall last ight by the ninth grade in which all he fortune games were indulged in nd guessing contests. The hall was eautifully decorated in hearts galore, nd shaded red lights, ribbons and treamers of red, and refreshments of trawberry ice cream and heart-shap- d cakes carried out the scheme to erfection. Those invited went in ancy dress and were masqueraded.

Those in the ninth grade were: Virinia Channel, French maid; Sig. Cofr, Russian dancer; Louise Cofer, Queen of Hearts; Willie Adams, Dutch girl; Jane Cowling, Red Cross urse; Rosa Lee Johnson, Folly; Marha Delk, Spanish dancer; Thomas Dunaway, Boy Scout; Hugh Warren, oldier.

Faculty: Professor Arrington, Monk; Miss Fisher, Dolly Varden; Miss Anderson, Colonial dame; Miss Adams, Colonial dame; Miss Wood, My Valentine; Miss Wright, Gypsy; Miss Reams, Cowboy; Miss Bland, treet dress.

Those invited were: Sarah De hield, a boy; Rouse Joyner, Arabian; Vilson Ames, Chinaman; Walter Ames, Indian; Martin Holloway, Lonon dude; Joseph Holloway, a clown; Sam Gay, a clown; Martha Key, a lown; Alise Squire, Colonial girl; Elizabeth Hart, Colonial girl; May Norwood, Japanese; Janie Johnson, Red Riding Hood; Anna Delk, Miss Muffit; Julia Dunaway, Miss Muffit; Ruth Goodson, maid; Gladys Grimes, owboy; Nancy Cowling, French hef; Lucy Cofer, clown; Val Parker, Cream of Wheat; Bobby Edwards, utler; James Johnson, clown; John . Cofer, Klu Klux Clan; David Rawls, Buster Brown.

There was a prize awarded the best ostumes which were by Miss Mary Wood as "My Valentine," and Mr. David Rawls as Buster Brown.